The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

NEVER in the history of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai has there been so much public interest taken in the election of Municipal Councillors as is foreshadowed by the nominations which have been made for the election which will take place March 21 and 22. It is the British community, particularly, that has suddenly woke up. The American and Japanese communities have, as in previous years, confined themselves to two candidates each, and these have usually won, the Japanese generally running ahead of others in the number of votes polled. It will be interesting to note whether the Japanese candidates will prove to be as popular this year as they showed themselves to be in previous years. For some reason not clearly explained three British members of the present Council are not "running"—or "standing" as the British term it—this time. For the five seats which will normally go to British subjects ten British candidates have appeared, and in addition, for the first time in many years, a candidate from a Continental nationality has been nominated. Up to the time of the Great War, there was always a German Councillor, but since the War there have been no Germans or other Continentals on the Council. The Continental aspirant this year is a Dane.

The American and Japanese candidates, two each, are present members of Council. The American representatives are Messrs. J. W. Carney and F. J .Raven, and the Japanese Messrs. K. Fukushima and O. Okamoto. Of the 10 British candidates three are present members: Messrs. Bell, Hughes and Leslie. Of the other seven, Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, B. D. F. Beith, P. W. Massey, A. M. Cannan, H. M. Cumine, G. E. Marden and A. de C. Sowerby, the first three have in the past been members.

The following is a list of the candidates, together with their affiliations, nationality, proposers and seconders:

A. D. Bell, merchant, British; proposed by A. W. Burkill and seconded by H. Lipson Ward.

J. W. Carney, Standard Oil Co. of New York, American, proposed by C. H. French and seconded by A. Bassett.

K. Fukushima, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Japanese, proposed by M. Yonesato and seconded by D. Kawabata.

A. J. Hughes, China United Assurance Society, British, proposed by D. E. Abraham and seconded by L. E. Canning.

N. Leslie, Asiatic Petroleum Co. (North China) Ltd., British, proposed by A. W. Burkill and seconded by R. Calder Marshall.

O. Okamoto, barrister-at-law (Murakami & Co.), Japanese, proposed by M. Yonesato and seconded by D. Kawabata.

F. J. Raven, Raven Trust Co., American, proposed by C. H. French and seconded by A. Bassett.

Other candidates are: H. E. Arnhold, Arnhold & Co., British, proposed by H. Lipson Ward and seconded by N. L. Sparke. A former member of the Council.

Capt. J. J. Bahnson, Great Northern Telegraph Co., Danish, proposed by V. Meyer and seconded by W. von Normann.

B. D. F. Beith, Jardine, Matheson & Co., British, proposed by A. S. Henchman and seconded by G. H. Wright. A former member of Council (co-opted) for a period of a few months.

A M. Cannan, Gibb Livingstone & Co., British, proposed by A. W. Burkill and seconded by N. Leslie.

H. M. Cumine, Cumine & Co., British, proposed by W. J. Gande and seconded by J. O. Anderson.

G. E. Marden, G. E. Marden & Co., British, proposed by N. L. Sparke and seconded by R. Calder Marshall.

P. W. Massey, retired merchant, British, proposed by A. S. Henchman and seconded by C. M. G. Burnie. A former member of the Council.

A. de C. Sowerby, *The China Journal*, British, proposed by N. G. Beale and seconded by A. M. Preston.

U. S. ANTI-JAPAN BOYCOTTERS GET DOWN TO BUSINESS

THE American anti-Japanese boycotters are getting down to business in deadly earnest and according to reports which have been telegraphed to the Far East are applying American efficiency methods to the matter of eliminating Japanese products from the American market as quickly as possible. A *Rengo* report from New York which appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* (American paper published in Tokyo) stated that an American Boycott Association had been formed with headquarters opened under the personal charge of Mrs. Corliss Lamont, daughter-in-law of Thomas W. Lamont, Wall Street banker who has participated in much past Japanese financing and whose loan of G.$25,000,000 last summer for electrical development in Formosa was allegedly used by the Japanese General Staff for financing the Manchurian adventure. Another prominent American who is serving as co-secretary of the Boycott Association, is William Loeb who served as secretary to the late President Theodore Roosevelt. The purpose of the Association is to organize a nation-wide non-official boycott in the hope of forcing the Japanese to withdraw their troops from Chinese soil. In a statement issued to the press Mr. Loeb and Mrs. Lamont declared that if the Japanese gain control of Manchuria and dominate China that the Japanese military machine will be so strengthened by coal, iron and oil resources seized by Japan in China that it would be next to impossible to check the military group in its future opposition to peace and world order. The declaration concluded, "Japan must be taught that the Kellogg Pact, the Nine-Power Treaty and the League of Nations are not merely idealistic expressions of unattainable desires." Further reports appearing in the *Asahi* (Tokyo) stated that feeling against Japan in the United States is becoming more and more pronounced and the boycott is rapidly gaining headway. It was stated that the boycott movement had received the endorsement of more than 1,000 prominent Americans in all walks of life. In addition to the dispatches to the Tokyo papers the *New York Times*, which previously had been regarded as "pro-Japanese," declared that the Japanese Government and Japanese people were not in a position to ignore the changed attitude of the American people and also that it would be wrong to conclude that the distrust of Japan was confined to the United States and that the attitude of the American public toward Japan actually constituted an index to the attitude of the rest of the world.

Aside from Hearst's *San Francisco Examiner* which is still evincing a friendly attitude toward Japan, the entire Pacific Coast has again gone "anti-Japanese" according to reports which have been telegraphed to the *Japan Advertiser* in Tokyo. Here it was stated that school and college students have banded together not to purchase Japanese products, particularly silk and tea. Engagements of Japanese musicians to appear at concerts in California have been cancelled. Pomona College students have formed a league to boycott Japanese products while the Los Angeles Bible Institute has decided to dismiss all Japanese students on the grounds that they were "unsuccessful in their studies." V. S. McClatchy, well known California publisher, in an address before Oakland Rotary Club declared that many organizations of state and national scope are now actively opposing the granting of an immigration quota to the Japanese. Among the organizations mentioned by Mr. McClatchy were the American Legion, American Federation of Labor, National Grange and their state bodies, Native Sons of the Golden West and the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies comprising 70 affiliated organizations. Mr. McClatchy declared that the reasons for opposing a Japanese immigration quota were "more potent today and strengthened by our experience, and the existing conditions in the Far East." The Washington correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi* claimed that more than half of the members of President Hoover's Cabinet had agreed to support an economic boycott of Japan in the event the League Council adopted the measure. One Japanese correspondent in America attributed the growing anti-Japanese sentiment to "insufficient knowledge of conditions in Manchuria and Shanghai and to the readiness of the American people to favor the weaker of two contending parties."

The boycott in the United States is directed particularly at the following Japanese products widely sold in the United States: Japanese bonds, silk, porcelains, canned crab-meat, Formosan and Oolong tea and novelties, including toys.

JAPANESE UNDESIRABLES IN SHANGHAI

ON March 11 the *Shanghai Mainichi*, one of the local Japanese newspapers, published an article showing that a total of 67 Japanese residents of the city had been deported by the local Japanese Consular authorities since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict, because of alleged disturbance of peace and order and various acts of misconduct. In this connection this Japanese newspaper commented as follows:

> "The acts of these undesirable members of the local community are a blot to the excellent record which has been made by the local residents before the outbreak of the incident, as well as during the one-month period of the hostilities. The Japanese Consular police have exerted their best efforts in rounding up these undesirables and in preventing

cases which tend to detract from the honorable record established by the Shanghai Japanese community. The Consular police have been prompt in putting a stop to any excesses committed by these people during the confusion which prevailed for a time."

On the following day (March 12) the Japanese Consulate General in Shanghai sent a communiqué to the Consular Body calling attention to 11 cases of outrages alleged to have been committed against Japanese subjects in the International Settlement between January 29 and March 4 The list included an assault on a Korean by a Chinese mob in Jessfield road, the wounding of two Japanese by a Chinese mob at the corner of Peking and Kiangse roads, the rifling of various shops and the killing of a Japanese named Yoshioko by a Chinese mob at the corner of Kiangse road and Soochow road on March 4. The bomb explosion at the Mitsui building on February 18 was also included in the list—the only incident (it is signficiant to note) that was not ascribed to Chinese origin. The Japanese will naturally try to make out as black a case against the administration of the Foreign Settlement as it can, and from the Japanese point of view it was probably unfortunate that the Japanese newspaper's account of the Japanese deportations should coincide so closely with the Consul General's communiqué pointing out the anti-Japanese incidents in the Foreign Settlement, but we consider it a fair comment to make that in view of the Japanese admission as to the large number of undesirables of their own nationality in this Chinese community, and the extreme tension under which the Chinese community was laboring because of the Japanese onslaught on Shanghai, the record of the outrages by Chinese against the Japanese in the International Settlement is a very mild one indeed.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL"—MOTTO OF FRENCHTOWN GAMBLERS

WE do not know whether any of the members of the League of Nations Commission now visiting in Shanghai are interested in patronizing some of Shanghai's famous gambling institutions—which have kept open throughout the crisis—but if they are interested, they will find exactly seven houses where roulette and various card and dice games are in constant nightly operation. All of these gambling institutions are located in the French Concession and are operated chiefly by foreigners. The leading institution, operated by seven foreigners, has two houses, one on Route Ferguson and another on Route Sai Zoong. Another on Route de Grouchy is operated by one foreigner while another house, also on Route Sai Zoong is operated by a foreigner and a Chinese. This leaves two other houses, one on Rue Cardinal Mercier with a foreign manager and another on Avenue Foch which has a Chinese manager. All of these houses, as stated, are operated primarily for foreign patronage and according to report business has flourished since the arrival of large numbers of foreign military and naval officiers. The attention of members of the League Commission has been called to this situation because they doubtless know that Shanghai has been passing through troublous times. Legitimate business is at a standstill and most able-bodied foreigners have been devoting their time to public service to the community. All but the proprietors of the gambling houses who have continued to operate their joints—otherwise "business as usual," despite the crisis. The Chinese gambling houses, previously operated by the so-called "Frenchtown Gang" composed of Chinese, all closed down when the Shanghai crisis developed on January 28; whether for patriotic reasons we cannot say. But they did close down! Also, it should be mentioned that open commercialized gambling was driven from the International Settlement two or three years ago, which action was good for the morals of the Settlement but actually did little good for the community because it gave Frenchtown a practical monopoly. Recently there has been a change in French Concession officialdom. One wonders whether the new crowd will continue to permit the gambling evil or whether they will permit the gambling crowd to continue with "business as usual."

JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO "BUY-UP" SHANGHAI NEWSPAPERS

ORDINARILY one pays little or no attention to rumors that circulate up and down the China coast alleging that this or that newspaper correspondent or such-and-such a newspaper has been subsidized by some interest or other. We pay little or no attention to these rumors because it is a common habit of uninformed or thoughtless persons to question the motives or good faith of writers or publications with which they do not agree. We therefore have this reservation in mind in connection with certain current reports which are not supported by actual documentary evidence, but which nevertheless have gained wide circulation and by some are believed to be based upon facts. Shanghai has seven foreign daily newspapers published in the English, French and Russian languages. Two of these dailies, according to the report, have been "bought-over" by the Japanese since the beginning of the present struggle, the amount of the subsidy allegedly paid in each case being $5,000 a month. Since we have no definite proof, we naturally are precluded from mentioning the names of the papers, but this much can be said: the finger of suspicion does not point at either of the local Russian newspapers. Also, it must be stated that the alleged Japanese attempt to "buy-up" public opinion in Shanghai through subsidies to local newspapers does not stop with the reports mentioned above. Certain Japanese espionage officers in Shanghai are alleged to have offered bribes to at least four correspondents who represent newspapers in America and Europe. Here again the allegations are based on rumor only, but in this case there seems to be considerably more evidence in view of the fact that two or three correspondents are said to have gone to their respective consuls and reported the facts. While certain foreign publications in Shanghai because of Japanese advertising support or otherwise have for long served as sort of "house-organs" of the Japanese military party, this is the first time to our knowledge that the Japanese have made a more or less open attempt to stifle newspaper criticism by the more or less

open payment of bribes to local papers or local correspondents of newspapers abroad. It has, however, been common knowledge for several years that the Japanese controlled South Manchuria Railway has maintained a so-called "slush" fund which has been used for the subsidizing of newspapers and the making of "gifts" to news-writers who would agree to print favorable articles about the S. M. R. and the "altruism" of the Japanese military policy in China's three northeastern provinces. Although the Japanese military leaders apparently do not realize it, the policy of paying bribes and subsidies to newspapers and news-writers constitutes the best possible evidence of the failure of Japanese policy. Newspapers or news-writers who accept bribes for writing and printing things which they do not believe seldom have any luck in convincing anyone. The only persons or interests that are fooled are the ones who pay the bribes; they delude themselves into the belief that they are fooling the public when as a matter of fact they actually are injuring their cause. The Japanese policy of bribing or attempting to bribe the Shanghai press is just as futile as another Japanese policy which has been invoked here: the withholding of official reports from certain newspapers and correspondents which the Japanese do not like. It's a strange situation that the Japanese who once howled to high heaven about Chinese censorship and attempts to muzzle the press, should now themselves become the greatest offenders against decency. Since the beginning of the present crisis the Chinese Government has withdrawn all of its censorship regulations both from local newspapers and the wireless and cable offices. Japanese nervousness about the attitude of the press constitutes the best possible evidence that the Japanese are beginning to realize the futility of their present policy. In other words the Japanese realize themselves that they are "licked" but are trying to prevent the rest of world from finding it out!

LEAGUE ENQUIRY COMMISSION ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

THE members of the Commission of Enquiry appointed by the League of Nations to examine the various points in dispute between China and Japan, particularly as regards Manchuria, arrived in Shanghai Monday afternoon March 14, by the Dollar liner *President Adams*, and are making their headquarters at the Cathay Hotel. The ship was delayed through the receipt of a mysterious radio message at Kobe from Shanghai asking that the ship be delayed for 12 hours due to disturbances at Shanghai. The Commission, which is under the chairmanship of Lord Lytton, made the trip out here by way of the United States, where it was joined by Major General Frank Ross McCoy, the U. S. American representative on the Commission.

The members of the Commission are: Lord Lytton, of Great Britain, president of the commission; General Henri Claudel, of France, general inspector of French colonies; Count Luigi Androvandi Marescotti, of Italy; Dr. Heinrich Schnee, of Germany; and General Frank McCoy, of the United States.

Besides the five leaders, the secretariat and secretaries to members also arrived here. They are: Messrs. R. Haas, secretary-general; A. Pelt, deputy secretary-general; Ernesto Charrere, in charge of publicity; Von Kotze, M. Pastukev, Aoki, Japanese; and Woo Sao-fong, Chinese. Private secretaries are Mr. Astor, assistant to Lord Lytton; Lieutenant Biddle, assistant to General McCoy; and Dr. Jouvelet, assistant to General Claude.

A Chinese delegation of welcome headed by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese assessor to the Commission, and comprising such notables as Mayor Wu Te-chen of Greater Shanghai, O. K. Yui, secretary to the mayor; Mr. Quo Tai-chi, vice-minister of foreign affairs, members of the Waichiaopu staff and foreign advisers to the Ministry boarded the ship immediately on its arrival at the Dollar Wharf, followed by representatives of the American consulate and legation, British consulate, French, Italian and Japanese officials. After greetings were exchanged the members of the Commission came over to Shanghai, where a delegation composed of officials of the Chinese war and navy ministries, Brig.-General E. B. Macnaghten, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council; Brig.-General Fleming, commander of the British Defence Forces here; and officials of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce greeted the members of the Commission.

The Commissioners were entertained at tiffin Tuesday, March 15 by Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and at tea later in the afternoon by Dr. Koo. A dinner party was tendered in the evening by General Wu Te-chen, the Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, and these social functions were but the forerunners of many others of a similar character.

Coincident with the arrival of the Commission Chinese shops throughout the International Settlement and French Settlement generally displayed posters in English and French welcoming the Commission and expressing such sentiments as the following: "China honors the Kellogg-Briand Pact," "China upholds the League Covenant," and "China respects the Nine-Powers Treaty."

The Chinese press in Shanghai is devoting much attention to the Commission's visit. A typical editorial was the following from the *China Times:*

> "What we venture to expect of members of the Commission is simply that they will assess and judge all the facts of this complicated and extraordinary case, as well as all arguments *pro* and *con* relating thereto, strictly in the light of the letter and spirit of the League Covenant, the Anti-War Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty.....China has no desire to prejudice the judgment of the Commission with any preconceived views. She is ready to accept and abide by the verdict of international law and agreements, of international right and wrong. It is our firm belief that the distinguished members of the Commission who are arriving here to-day will prove themselves the strongest champions of international law and justice, and that with their unquestioned ability and impartiality, they will be able fully to establish the rights and wrongs of the case."

General Wu Te-chen, mayor of Greater Shanghai, in the course of a speech made at the dinner at the Cathay Hotel on the night of March 15 to the members of the League Commission, said:

SCRAPS OF PAPER?

Japan's attention has been called to the following paragraphs of the Nine-Power Pact, the Kellogg Pact, and the Covenant of the League of Nations, all of which she signed.

THE NINE-POWER TREATY

ARTICLE I

The contracting Powers, other than China, agree:

To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government.

THE KELLOGG TREATY

ARTICLE II

The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

THE LEAGUE COVENANT

ARTICLE X

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE XVI

Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

—(*From the Literary Digest, Feb. 13*)

"Japan has not declared war on China but you will see a site which will forcibly remind you of the scenes that followed in the wake of the world war. Thousands of houses have been levelled to the ground. Institutions of culture such as the Commercial Press, the Oriental Library and many universities were deliberately selected by the Japanese high command as the target for aerial and artillery attack and incendiary bombing. Japanese swords, rifles and bombs have spared neither women nor children, strong or infirm. By bombing unfortified areas and populous cities from the air and by attacking the flood refugee camps and non-combatants, Japan has violated all the sacred principles upon which civilisation is built, and torn to pieces the treaties to which she had solemnly affixed her signature. Furthermore, while we are gathered together here to honor our distinguished guests on a mission of peace, Japanese troops are still occupying districts far beyond the 20 kilometre limit. Not content with seven weeks of terrorism in and around Shanghai, the Japanese, in spite of the fact that Chinese troops have been ordered to cease hostilities on all fronts, are daily landing reinforcements and extending military operations farther and farther into the interior. China's desire for peace has been in vain, because of Japanese obstruction and unreasonable demands for absolute surrender. Friendly overtures of neutral Powers have failed to restrain the Japanese from military activities. Local attempts of foreign representatives for temporary peace have been blocked by their ever-changing demands. Japanese policy for the domination of China since the fateful evening of September 18, 1931 has not undergone one iota of change."

After listening to Mayor Wu's appeal Lord Lytton stated to press correspondents that the Commission would remain in Shanghai until the local situation had become stabilized and the danger of reopening hostilities was definitely past. He admitted, however, that the Commission was actually without any power to intervene and was more or less limited in its investigation to determining whether the Commission can utilize its services to make the present cessation of hostilities effective and permanent. He stated the Commission does not wish to supersede any other individuals or organizations working with a similar objective and in the event that both parties are desirous then the Commission would be willing to take active steps to mediate the trouble. He declared the Commission was chiefly interested in hearing constructive practical plans to prevent further fighting. Replying to a question pertaining to the Manchurian situation, Lord Lytton stated that the Commission had not been notified officially regarding the new puppet state of Manchoukuo, but it did not intend to permit the creation of the new state to interfere with the plans of the Commission to visit Manchuria. Lord Lytton also stated he had not been informed of reports current in Japanese military circles that the executive of the Manchoukuo would likely inform the Commission that its presence was not desired north of the Great Wall.

Little Hope So Far for League's Proposed Round-Table Conference

THE Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva on March 11 adopted a Resolution to the following effect:

"That the disputants agree to carry out their respective treaties, observe the prescriptions of the Covenant, the Kellogg Pact and the resolutions previously adopted by the League and also agree to submit their differences to peaceful settlement.

The resolution specifically mentions the previous resolutions, including that passed by the Assembly on March 4. This invited the Chinese and Japanese governments to take immediate steps to enforce the cessation of hostilities and recommended negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese, with the assistance of neutral Powers, with a view to making the cessation of hostilities definite and arranging for the withdrawal of the Japanese forces.

Others points in the resolution were as follows:—Emphasis is placed on Article X of the League Convenant regarding refusal to permit violation of territorial or political integrity; the sanctity of treaties is upheld and the anti-Japanese boycott is deprecated; the Commission of the Assembly is to occupy itself in efforts of mediation in order to effect a cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the Japanese forces; a round table conference is to be held after the fulfilment of the above conditions.

The Commission of the Assembly shall be concerned with the whole of the questions in dispute.

***

The Resolution was passed without a dissentient vote, 45 votes being recorded in its favor. Neither China nor Japan voted. The Chinese delegate had not received instructions owing to delays in telegraph service. The Japanese delegate had been instructed not to vote.

The resolution was first considered at a meeting of the General Committee, at which the Manchurian aspect of the dispute received prominence. Mr. Sato, the Japanese delegate, read a despatch relating to the situation as regards the negotiations at Shanghai. He reaffirmed that the Japanese forces in the neighborhood of Shanghai and Woosung would be withdrawn when hostilities had definitely ceased and appropriate measures had been taken to prevent their recurrence and to ensure the neutrality of the evacuated zone. Japan, he asserted, was entirely in agreement with the principles of the resolution and welcomed especially the declaration regarding scrupulous respect for the treaties; but, owing to a certain divergency of view regarding the applicability of Article XV of the Covenant, he had been instructed to abstain from voting.

Taken at its face value, the League Resolution might give the impression that at least the Shanghai question is now on the point of being settled, and probably also the Manchuria issue. But there are many indications that such a happy outcome is anything but a fact. It will be noted that the Japanese delegate had been instructed not to vote, the real point in the Japanese mind being that they did not want to put themselves in the position of tying their hands regarding the situation in Manchuria. As regards Shanghai, various pourparlers have been carried on recently between the Chinese and Japanese authorities through the

intermediary of the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson. The practical result of the exchange of notes has, so far, been practically nothing and the prospects of such a Round Table Conference as provided for in the League Assembly's resolution being held in the near future are remote. Considerable haggling took place as to the meaning of the words "complete withdrawal," which appeared in the Chinese notes, and eventually Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Vice Minister of Foreign affairs, informed Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister, that by this the Chinese mean the Japanese forces should withdraw to the positions occupied by them prior to January 28, that being the night when Admiral Shiosawa made his onslaught into Chapei. This of course means that the Japanese should give up every military advantage they have so far gained and this without any conditions. The Japanese have so far given no indication whatever that they intend to agree to this. Instead, although telegrams from Tokyo stated that certain of the Japanese forces in the Shanghai area are being withdrawn, and this may also be carried out, the fact is that during the past week additional Japanese forces were brought into the Shanghai area, some of the equipment being particularly heavy guns, tanks, and so on. Japanese warships were reported to be stretched along the Yangtsze at regular intervals all the way from Woosung to Nanking. Nor are such bits of information as that the trains out of Tsingtao are crowded with refugees owing to fear of a Japanese attack on that city, that there has been a considerable exodus of Chinese from Soochow because an attack by the Japanese is feared, and rumors that Japan intends to destroy all airdromes in China, at all reassuring. The present indications are that during the presence of the League Enquiry Commission in Shanghai, Japan like Bre'er Rabbit is "lying low," but once the League Commission has departed for other parts, and particularly when it is Manchuria-bound, the Japanese authorities will once more adopt an attitude which cannot help but result in further warlike activities, for equally as firmly as the Japanese show no signs of being willing to withdraw their military forces back to the original positions, the Chinese continue to insist that they will not enter into real negotiations with the Japanese until the latter have withdrawn their troops, although several informal discussions have taken place. The Chinese troops in the Sungkiang neighborhood and beyond are reported to be constantly receiving reinforcements and the commandeering of lighters in the Whangpoo and the shipping of cement and barbed wire into the interior for Chinese military purposes are matters of almost daily occurrence.

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There are some indications that the Japanese will not in future act as precipitately as they have in the past, for it is apparent that the unanimity of the League Assembly's action has made considerable impression on the Japanese mentality. The Chino-Japanese situation was discussed in an editorial in a recent issue of the *Manchester Guardian*, which commented that if the League could do nothing either to end hostilities or prevent the spoliation of the victim then the sooner it was wound up the better, but the League has been saved from such a fate, the *Guardian* continues, by China's invocation of the League Assembly over the head of the Council and this has given the smaller nations an opportunity of vindicating the principles of the Covenant, which had been most strangely befogged by the Council's meandering politeness. One may have every confidence, however, the *Guardian* concludes, that the new committee will act more vigorously than the Council has ever done.

Losses Amounting to Billion and Half Silver Dollars Caused by Japanese Invasion of Shanghai

THE Bureau of Social Affairs of the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai in cooperation with the District Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Chartered Public Accountants Association has begun the stupendous task of estimating the material losses resulting from the Japanese military invasion of the Shanghai district. Approximate figures based on records in the office of the Chinese Municipality were announced on Sunday, March 13 and the total was $1,477,837,208.23 in Chinese currency or approximately $370,000,000 in American gold currency or £95,344,336 in English money expressed according to current rates of exchange. According to the tabulation of the Chinese Bureau of Social Affairs the losses were apportioned as follows: Northern District, including Chapei, Yinghsiang, Woosung, Kiangwan, Yingyin, Chenju and Bangoo, $985,214,877.88; Southern District, including Nantao, Tsaokin, Fahhwa, Woosung and Pootung, $180,423,855 60; special Districts, inculding International Settlement and French Concession, $312,198,474.23. In explanation of its figures, the Bureau stated, "The Bureau has taken the census estimates made last December and has taken into consideration the average damage done to residents who had registered with the Bureau, the District Chamber of Commerce and the Public Accountants Association. The cost of buildings destroyed is based on tax receipts, and the capital and number of factories was taken from data on file in the Bureau. Mention was made of only one of many important manufacturing establishments which have been destroyed—the Commercial Press—the loss to that concern being estimated at $16,330,504. These figures, we presume are as good as any other pending an exact estimate which only will be possible after an on-the-spot appraisal such as an insurance adjuster would make.

No figures, however accurate, can give any adequate idea of the actual losses which this city has suffered as a direct result of the insane adventure of the Japanese military clique into the Shanghai District. The Japanese themselves should be in a good position to realize the damage which they have done to this Chinese metropolis—because nothing approaching the extent of the destruction has been caused anywhere in the world since the great earthquake which devastat-

ed Tokyo and Yokohama on Sept. 1, 1923. The damage caused by the earthquake was placed at Yen 5,500,000,000 or about four times that of the man-made earthquake which the Japanese brought to Shanghai. Based on the comparative economic status of the two countries it is probably safe to say that the Chinese people have suffered in this year of 1932 approximately as severely as the Japanese suffered from the earthquake of 1923.

The next point to consider is the number of people who have been affected by the Japanese military adventure and that, naturally, would include every man, woman and child in the entire district including the entire city of Shanghai and the present zone occupied by the Japanese army, a section of territory about 25 miles square and including some 600 square miles of densely populated territory, probably the most populous rural and urban district to be found anywhere in the world. The total population of this district, including the Chinese and foreign administered areas probably numbers 4,500,000. However, the residents of that part of the International Settlement south of Soochow creek and the French Concession and the Chinese district of Nantao were only indirectly affected from the standpoint of actual property lossess, unless of course, they happened to own property in the devastated areas. The population of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, including the foreign administered areas, is shown in the following tabulation prepared by the Chinese Municipal Bureau of Public Safety, otherwise Police Department. As may be seen from this compilation the total population of the Chinese and foreign areas is placed at 3,320,741, including Chinese and foreigners:

STATISTICS OF SHANGHAI CENSUS, DECEMBER 1931

Police Districts	No. of Families		No. of Population	
			Masculine	Female
First Section	3,060	4,847	35,627	13,382
„ „ 1st Sub-Section	5,782	10,475	48,566	30,868
„ „ 2nd „	5,093	9,732	46,983	30,307
„ „ 3rd „	5,034	8,698	43,248	27,878
Second Section	15,176	16,741	102,788	58,612
„ „ 1st „	5,235	11,311	46,900	30,541
„ „ 2nd „	5,476	8,066	42,885	25,223
Third Section	8,542	7,816	40,318	32,021
„ „ 1st „	5,098	3,068	20,080	14,646
„ „ 2nd „	5,722	2,951	22,626	18,572
„ „ 3rd „	5,117	2,473	23,341	15,389
„ „ 3rd Sub-Branch Section	3,112	1,750	12,648	11,674
„ „ 4th Sub-Section	6,966	904	18,935	17,327
„ „ 5th „	7,569	2,671	27,167	24,883
Fourth Section	18,355	16,434	89,193	66,293
„ „ 1st „	2,882	8,319	25,168	19,552
„ „ 2nd „	7,095	9,261	35,334	33,206
„ „ 3rd „	3,315	2,343	16,100	15,025
Fifth Section	10,278	14,788	64,044	46,497
„ „ 1st „	3,223	6,459	24,537	18,671
„ „ 2nd „	7,257	17,590	60,988	44,116
„ „ 3rd „	11,108	16,301	64,563	53,848
„ „ 4th „	3,301	3,480	18,783	18,607
„ „ 5th „	4,070	2,117	20,045	13,215
Sixth Section	10,697	5,853	41,662	32,551
„ „ 1st „	7,230	2,467	23,143	22,925
„ „ 2nd „	3,794	2,346	15,647	13,903
„ „ 3rd „	3,458	2,587	15,749	14,978
Seventh Section	2,543	1,674	11,599	8,806
„ „ 1st „	3,432	2,100	14,727	14,666
„ „ 2nd „	619	95	2,608	1,648
Total	189,639	205,717	1,076,002	789,830
Foreigners' families			2,503	12,234
Total of Census			397,859	1,878,066
November total of Census			396,101	1,868,340
Increase			1,758	9,726
International Settlement	Chinese			971,397
	Foreigners			36,471
French Concession	Chinese			421,885
	Foreigners			12,922
Total of Shanghai Population				3,320,741

As may be noted from an inspection of the foregoing tabulation, the Chinese have classified the population according to police districts, the Fourth and Fifth sections including Chapei, Kiangwan and Yinhsiang. According to this chart the total population of these areas is 747,785, but this does not include the Woosung, Paoshan, Liuho or Chenju areas and some dozens of other towns and villages which have been destroyed and the populations scattered to the four winds. Also, it does not include the Hongkew and Yangtszepoo districts of the International Settlement which likewise have largely been divested of population, the residents fleeing into the section of the International Settlement south of Soochow creek or into the adjoining French Concession or into the interior of the country. By adding the populations of all these areas which have been directly affected by the destruction of property, enforced closure of their businesses or otherwise, the grand total probably is between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000, or half the people of the entire area. In many places the loss has been complete as in Chapei, Paoshan, Kiangwan, Woosung and Yinhsiang. These once populous districts are now a veritable desert except for those who have ventured in to remove property that was not actually destroyed by the Japanese bombardment and ensuing fires. An inspection of detail maps of the extensive district north of Shanghai bounded on the east by the Whangpoo river, on the north by the Yangtsze, and on the south by the foreign settlements and Soochow creek shows hundreds of villages containing such names as "Meng-Kia-Chia," "Wong-Kia-Chia," and "Chu-Kia-Chia." These names indicate so-called family villages, otherwise little settlements which have grown up around the homes of Meng, Wong and Chu. The population of these places may range from 10 to 100 families, all related and in many instances represent families which have occupied the land for many decades or possibly more than a century. A visit to the Kiangwan district will show that dozens of these "family-villages" have been entirely destroyed by shell-fire or by burning. What happened to the inhabitants may better be imagined than described. In innumerable cases practically all were massacred. Before the Japanese instituted their widely-advertised "sanitary" service, the entire countryside was covered by bodies of murdered civilians. including men, women and children. Later the Japanese collected these bodies and burned them in funeral pyres, the stench of burning human flesh being prevalent on all sides. The writer observed dozens of these funeral pyres in the Kiangwan district. one containing three bodies and another containing heaps of charred bones that may have represented a dozen bodies and so on. In other words the Japanese soldiers and their "plain-clothes" associates variously described as "ronin," "reservists" or plain ruffians and thugs, made a clean sweep of some areas leaving not one living thing except an occasional mongrel dog which was feasting on the carcasses of dead animals or bodies of human beings. One wonders from what text book the Japanese learn-

ed their art of warfare—Genghis Khan perhaps!

As to the actual number of Chinese civilians who lost their lives as a result of the Japanese military invasion, this naturally leads again into the field of speculation. Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, commander of the 19th Route Army, estimated that 5,500 people had been klled in Chapei, Kiangwan and Woosung as a result of the Japanese air-bombing, artillery fire and incendiarism, *but this was before the actual Japanese drive which swept through these districts.* The total number of people killed naturally is not known. Some place the total at 10,000, but as stated it can be nothing more than a guess.

The Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai was quoted in *The China Times* as estimating the number of civilians killed in Hongkew, Chapei, Kiangwan and Woosung up to March 6 as 6,080 killed and 2,000 wounded, with 10,400 reported as missing. Also it was stated that 160,000 families were directly affected through having members killed or property destroyed.

The city of Shanghai, previously known as the metropolis of Asia, is now somewhat in the position of a man who was involved in a serious motorcar accident. He is still stunned and has no idea of the extent of his personal injuries or property damage. Shanghai is in that condition today. Obviously it is too early to appraise the final results of the shock. Japanese shop-keepers in the Hongkew section of the Settlement, who suffered no material damage, but who were forced to close up their shops, have demanded that foreign real estate companies and rental agencies cancel one month's rent. What about the tens of thousands of Chinese shop-keepers in a similar predicament *within the Settlements*—and what about the tens of thousands who resided in Chapei, Kiangwan, Miaohungchen, Woosung and elsewhere who lost everything. A well-informed proprietor of a retail store in the Settlement was authority for the statement that 70 percent of the retailers in Shanghai will be bankrupt within five months. Also, one night ask,, what about the large foreign and Chinese import and export firms, engineering concerns, etc., which have had their businesses either swept away or seriously curtailed? That the Japanese did a thorough job in destroying the prosperity of Shanghai goes without saying. Whether the Japanese military clique can be made to pay for it remains to be seen.

The New Manchurian State vis-a-vis Soviet Russia

TELEGRAMS from Harbin and other Manchurian points during the week indicated that the attention of the Japanese for the time being at any rate would be directed more particularly to that part of the world than to the Shanghai area, and this for a number of reasons. The Harbin newspapers persist in stating that Soviet Russia is preparing for war. Neither is the new puppet Manchurian government having a smooth path and disorders and uprisings are reported from many directions. Dispatches from Tokyo beginning of the week indicated that the Tsentsuji division and the Kurume Mixed Brigade of the Japanese forces in Shanghai would be withdrawn in the near future and that they would be sent to Manchuria to relieve the Korean division there. The Japanese military authorities are stated to have naively expressed the view that "Japan can dispatch troops again (to the Shanghai area) if the need should arise."

The Harbin dispatches during the week stated that Soviet military bases at Spassk, Nikolsk, Vladivostock and Posiet in the Primorsky district, were receiving reinforcements daily. Airplanes, tanks and armored cars were stated to be among the equipment which is being transported there. The inhabitants of the large towns are said to be receiving instruction in the use of gas masks and special training in connection with aerial and gas attacks. The Chinese Eastern railway was stated to be sending locomotives and railway cars into Russian territory, both through the western frontier at Manchuli and the eastern frontier at Pogranichnaya. This removal of railway equipment is taken to indicate that the Soviets consider a war with Japan a possibility.

How far the news of these alleged Russian moves are the result of Japanese propaganda it is impossible to say and it is to be noted that the news of the Chinese uprisings is mostly circulated by the Japanese *Rengo* telegraph service. However, it would appear that the Chinese garrison at Manchuli revolted on the night of March 12 and that in the ensuing looting at least one Japanese resident there lost his life. The 3rd Regiment of the Heilungkiang Army was reported as having revolted in the town of Peiho on March 11. The troops complained of not having been paid and as a result engaged in a rampage of looting. A telegram from Moscow March 12

The Eclipse

—Talburt in the Washington "Daily News.

The Will-o'-the-Wisp
—Chicago "Daily News."

gave details of a serious revolt against the government of the new state of Manchuria, (Manchaokuo) which broke out on that date at Taheiho, a port on the Chinese bank of the river Amur opposite Blagovestchensk.

The Chinese garrison stationed at Taheiho (Sachalian) demonstrated against the hoisting of the flag of the New State by heavy rifle and machine gun fire. Subsequently, the loyalist forces made prisoners of the Manchaokuo troops after a short fight in which the Chief of Staff and ten officers belonging to the latter were killed. A Japanese barber and photographer also lost their lives in the skirmish. The town was then looted by the Chinese troops who pillaged the Soviet State Trading Corporation's premises and the four Chinese banks there. The Japanese Consul, the Director of the Chinese State Bank and many other inhabitants of Taheiho crossed the river and took refuge in Blagovestschensk.

The Japanese adventure in Manchuria, and particularly the creation of the new Manchuria State (which foreshadows eventual annexation by Japan) are matters which the Soviets view with great interest, not to say apprehension. The whole situation in Manchuria and its relation to Soviet policy is succinctly explained in an article in this issue of *The Review* entitled "Japan, New Manchuria and the Red Menace," by "A. A. R." A *Transocean* (German) telegram from Moscow March 12 cited as an indication that Soviet Russia is anticipating early warlike developments a sentence in a message sent by the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union to the Trans-Caucasian Soviet Federation on the occasion of the latter's 10th anniversary. After declaring that with the success of socialist construction the output of the Caucasian industries would exceed the pre-war level by 350 per cent, the message stated such an increase is necessary "in the face of approaching war caused by the rapidly aggravating crisis of capitalism."

One of the little pinpricks which go towards exacerbating relations between the Soviets and Japan occurred on March 15, when a Japanese plane flying east of Pogranichnaya was forced to land by eight Soviet planes.

The Russian press generally had frequently been hinting of late that the Japanese invasion of Manchuria was being "permitted by the capitalistic nations of America and Britain." There was a decided change from this particularly mischievous kind of appeal to prejudice on March 14 when the Soviet press gave prominence to a statement made by M. Litvinoff in the course of an interview with American journalists in Geneva. The Foreign Commissary is quoted as having stated that the tragic events in the Far East were largely due to the fact that no relations existed between the three largest pacific powers, Soviet Russia, China and the United States, adding, "I fully believe that if such a situation had not existed, and if the three powers in question had been maintaining diplomatic relations, the events in question could not have happened or, if they had, would have developed quite differently."

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The ceremony of inducting Henry, Pu Yi, one time Emperor Hsun Tung, as chief executive of the new state of Manchaokuo was quietly carried out at Changchun, March 9. Journalists were not permitted to be present. Among the 200 odd

THE "OPEN DOOR" TO CHINA
—*Boston Herald*

JAPAN "EVACUATES" MANCHURIA
—*Kladderadatsch*, Berlin

guests present were Chinese, Mongols, Manchus and Japanese. Pu Yi did not utter a single word during the whole ceremony. He was dressed in a foreign style morning coat and wore white gloves. He was preceded into the hall where the ceremony was held by General Chang Hai-peng and then mounted a dais which had a screen of Imperial yellow as a back-ground. The entire assembly bowed thrice to the new ruler and the declaration of independence was then read by an official. Pu Yi then descended from the dais. Count Uchida on behalf of the South Manchuria Railway read a congratulatory address; Pu Yi's reply was read by Pao Hsi, a former high Manchu official. The new ruler and guests then adjourned to an inner room for refreshments and the ceremonies were concluded by the taking of a group photograph with Pu Yi seated in the center and all those attending standing behind. The new national flag was then hoisted.

The Postal Commissioner at Mukden reported March 14 that the Chinese post offices at Mukden and Changchun have been forced to hoist the colors of the "new State."

The adoption of a gold standard for the new state of Manchaokuo was decided upon at a meeting of the Government leaders at Changchun March 14. It was explained that there was a desire to adopt a standard different from that of China by way of emphasizing Manchaokuo's independent status, and it was declared impossible to readjust coinage now in circulation without departing from the silver standard.

The Soviet Government has so far been noncommittal on the subject of recognizing the new State. America has been asked to give recognition but telegrams from Washington indicate that the United States will not even accord the request the courtesy of a reply. Britain has announced that it is generally in sympathy with the American viewpoint as regards the situation in the Far East.

Nanking Government Says Pu Yi Was Kidnapped

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking on March 12 made public a series of four documents concerning the so-called "independence movement" in the Three Eastern Provinces. The first document is China's note to Japan, dated February 24, protesting against the latter's action in promoting the so-called independence movement and against Mr. Sato's open profession at Geneva before the League Council of sympathy with this movement. The second document is Japan's reply, dated Feb. 28, in which Japan alleged that "the so-called independence movement in Manchuria should be regarded as acts perpetrated by Chinese citizens who have been discontented with local political conditions," that neither the Japanese Government nor its officials had anything to do with this movement and that Mr. Sato's declaration, if accurately reported, did not mean anything more than Japan's welcome to a new condition of peace and order which would naturally result from development of local self-government in the Three Eastern Provinces.

The Chinese rejoinder to Japan's reply despatched March 11, constitutes the third of the four documents. In this latest note the Chinese Government shows (according to *Kuo Min*) conclusively that foreign as well as Chinese nationals had lived in peace and order in the Three Eastern Provinces prior to the Japanese invasion and occupation, that the so-called independence movement has been actually promoted by the Japanese Government and its officials, that the handful of Chinese citizens who participated in the movement had been doing so purely because of Japanese coercion, that the real power and authority of the puppet government were wielded by the large numbers of socalled Japanese advisors and counsellors appointed either by the Japanese Government or its officials and that the kidnapping of Pu-Yi by the Japanese from Tientsin, first to Dairen then to Mukden and now installed as "Chief Executive" of the bogus government went to show that Japan's part in the socalled independence movement was not merely that of a sympathetic helper, as alleged by Mr. Sato, but was really as initiator of the whole scheme.

Manchuria's Constitution Resembles that of Japan

The *Japan Advertiser* points out that the Constitution of the new Republic of Manchuria, is modelled in great part upon the Constitution of Japan. It invests the Chief Executive nominally with wide powers but actually places the onus of government largely in the hands of a Privy Council. There is also created a Legislative Yuan, or parliament, which is to meet annually for at least one month, the composition of which is left to be determined by special law.

The Manchurian Constitution is the second to be promulgated in China within the past year. It was last May that a Provisional Constitution was drawn up for China at the National People's Convention in Nanking. Unlike the Nanking Constitution, which for a beginning, was an unwieldy document of 89 articles, the Manchurian Constitution is a relatively brief and concise document comprising only 30 articles.

The new Constitution of Manchuria leaves the status of the "Chief Executive" somewhat vague. It has been clearly stated that the new government is to be a Republic but the Constitution makes no mention of a President. It refers to the "Chief Executive" or "Provisional Regent" (according to the *Rengo* translation). It is notable however that the executive is to be nominated by the people and to be "responsible to the people."

There are three chapters in the new Manchurian Constitution. The first chapter deals with the prerogatives of the Chief Executive, the second defines the powers of the Privy Council, and the third relates to the functions of the Legislative Yuan (parliament).

While the Manchurian Constitution seems to have been modelled largely on the Constitution of Japan as aforesaid, it also bears some resemblance to the Constitution of China as drawn up last May—but this latter resemblance is limited to those articles which find a counter-part in all three of the Constitutions.

Cabinet Announced for New State of Manchuria

It was officially announced at Changchun March 9 that the new Cabinet of Manchaokuo (Manchuria State) is as follows:

Premier, Cheng Hsiao-hsu (Pu Yi's tutor); Chief of General Department of Cabinet, Mr. Komai, a Japanese; Interior, Tsang Shih-yi; Foreign Affairs, Hsieh Chieh-shih (now Commissioner for Foreign affairs at Kirin); Army, General Ma Chan-shan; Finance, General Hsi Hsia; Industry, Chang Yen-ching (son of the well-known former Viceroy Chang Chih-tung); Communications, Ting Chieh-hsu; Justice, Feng Han-chin;

It is stated that Mr. Komai will be in charge of all information given to the Press. It is predicted that Pu Yi, the new chief executive, will shortly be proclaimed Emperor. Already his entourage is addressing him as "Hung Shang," meaning Emperor.

Official announcements posted on the walls at Changchun state that the new government of Manchuria recognises all treaties with foreign countries which were concluded before the revolution of 1911.

General Chang Ching-hui was not, as had been forecast, made Premier. Instead he has been appointed President of the Privy Council.

Dr. Alfred Sze Recuperating in Spain

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister in London, who preceded Dr. W. W. Yen as China's representative at the League of Nations has, according to the London correspondent of the *N. C. D. News*, suffered a nervous breakdown, and is at present recuperating at Malaga in Spain. Dr. Sze's illness is attributed to the very strenuous work which he performed on behalf of his country at the first two sessions of the League Council, when he single-handed fought for action on the part of the League—the fruits of which have recently been made evident.

Gen. Tsai Ting-kai Explains Situation

BY HOH CHIEH-SHIANG

Note—The following interview with Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, commander of the 19th Route Army is the first that this famous Chinese commander has given to any newspaper since the withdrawal of his troops from the Shanghai front. Gen. Tsai, at the time of the interview had just returned from Nanking where he conferred with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. Wang Ching-wei and other Government leaders on military matters as well as the important subject of government policy in respect to the matter of peace. Since his return from Nanking, Gen. Tsai, accompanied by Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai and Tai Chi and a high foreign military observer made a complete tour of the Chinese front line positions and obtained definite evidence of Japanese violation of the truce by attacking the Chinese lines. Mr. Hoh Chieh-shiang, Chinese newspaperman, is a member of the Shanghai office of The Chicago Tribune.

"I have no objection to a settlement of the complications between China and Japan through peace negotiations, but these negotiations must not be encumbered by any conditions that are prejudicial to the territorial or administrative sovereignty of the Republic of China." This was the emphatic straightforward declaration of the commander of the 19th Route Army in an interview which took place March 12 somewhere near the Chinese front line positions which Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, accompanied by Generals Chiang Kwan-nai and Tai Chi and a high foreign military observer, had just inspected. Also it should be mentioned that Gen. Tsai had just returned a few hours earlier from Nanking where he held important conferences with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Ching-wei and other high officials of the National Government on military matters as well as the Government's policy in respect to the important matter of peace. Gen. Tsai naturally could not discuss what had taken place at the Nanking conference and likewise could say nothing publicly regarding the position of the Chinese troops or the all important matter of reinforcements.

Gen. Tsai declared, "Obviously this fighting between China and Japan must be concluded sometime and some way but there can be no question of peace negotiations so long as Japan insists upon conditions which are prejudicial to the territorial and administrative integrity of China. I have personally been invited to attend the peace conference, but have not signified my intentions for obvious reasons."

In reply to a question regarding the situation at the front, Gen. Tsai stated there had been no serious fighting; that the Chinese army was scrupulously obeying the resolution of the League of Nations and was remaining on the defensive. "But the Japanese troops have frequently assaulted our positions in recent days, apparently for the purpose of feeling out our strength," declared Gen. Tsai.

Gen. Tsai then entered into a discussion of the reasons for the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from the Chapei and Kiangwan front and in this connection urged the Chinese people not to be discouraged. Also he warned the people and particularly the newspapers against being too inquisitive regarding the matters of troop movements and the arrival of reinforcements. He admitted that the Japanese naval patrol which is continued day and night along the Yangtsze between Shanghai and Nanking, but particularly in the vicinity of Nanking and Chinkiang had proved embarrassing from the standpoint of bringing reinforcements from the North to the Shanghai front. He stated, however, that methods had been devised for overcoming this handicap and that there could be no question of China's ability to hold her own even in the face of superior numbers and superior military equipment on the Japanese side. "The Chinese people and the world generally," declared Gen. Tsai, "must realize that the forceful occupation of Chinese territory by the Japanese Army at Shanghai or elsewhere is only a temporary measure without political or legal justification or basis; hence their territory may be recovered by China at any time."

The Reason for Withdrawal

"The Chinese people and our friends in foreign lands should not be discouraged because of the withdrawal of the Chinese Government's troops from the immediate environs of Shanghai. This withdrawal was dictated by military reasons. We are fighting for the high principle of national existence and for the preservation of our Chinese personality. We are not fighting merely for victory or the enhancement of the prestige of our troops. We have been greatly outnumbered by the Japanese forces and our mediocre epuipment obviously was not a match for the vast mechanical engines of war which Japan has landed on these shores. The withdrawal of the Chinese army was a strategical move, well-considered and well-executed, a fact which has been testified to by neutral military observers who have been following the situation since the beginning. It would have been suicidal for our army to have remained in the exposed positions about Shanghai where the Japanese enjoyed a strategical advantage due to the closeness of their base of supplies and their control of the Whangpoo River enabling the use of their long range ship-batteries.

"But the withdrawal of the Chinese Army to new positions does not mean that our resistance to Japanese aggression has ceased. On the contrary we are prepared to resist with fresh vigor in the event the Japanese continue to violate the League Resolution and continue their advance. Our determination to recover our lost territory is definite and unshakable, but it must be realized that time is required for preparations to be perfected.

At this point Gen. Tsai digressed from the subject to discuss the practices of some of the Chinese newspapers in displaying over-enthusiasm for victories. He said, "The Chinese newspapers should be honest with themselves and with the public and report the war situation accurately. Indecisive battles and defeats are as common as victories in warfare and both should be recorded faithfully. Some of the Chinese newspapers due to over-enthusiasm have only recorded victories, hence the sudden retirement of the Chinese army has caused confusion in the public mind and has given rise to unfounded rumors. Enemy propaganda has also been responsible for the confusion, hence the necessity for the Chinese press to observe the situation closely and report conditions faithfully.

"The Chinese Government is supporting the stand of the Nineteenth Route Army and the Chinese people as well as the people of friendly foreign nations may be assured that no agreement ever will be concluded with the Japanese that is detrimental to the political, territorial or administrative integrity of the Chinese Republic. Chinese troops now at the front are sufficient to resist the Japanese menace and the number of Chinese troops will continue to be sufficient regardless of the number of divisions that the Japanese military clique may bring to these shores. Japanese warships patrolling the Yangtsze River in the vicinity of Nanking and Chinkiang have proved an embarrassing obstacle in the bringing of reinforcements from the North, but ways are being devised for overcoming this handicap.

"Rumors which have been circulated by Japanese propagandists regarding dissension among our Government leaders are entirely without foundation. The whole country is united in opposition to Japanese aggression and our unity has been reflected in the united opposition of the whole world to Japanese aggression. All that we need is patience and perseverence and the ultimate victory will be China's. No nation, regardless of its military strength can flout world opinion and escape the conseqnences of its acts."

Germans to Assist in Developing China's Iron Industry

Five technical experts of the Ministry of Industry accompanied by German experts, representatives of the German contractors, will leave Nanking next in week on an investigation trip into Anhwei in order to select a site for a proposed gigantic iron foundry and steel works, which is to be established by the Ministry with financial and technical assistance from German interests. The party will make a tour through various coal-producing districts of Anhwei, including King-hsien, Suancheng, Wuhu, Tangtu, Fanchang, in south-eastern Anhwei; and Fengyang, Hwai-yuan, Suhsien, in northern Anhwei.

The Gutehoffnungshuette of Oberhausen is stated to have signed a contract with the Chinese government for the erection of an iron and steel foundry in the neighorhood of Nanking for the production of rolled iron, steel and pig iron. The erection of the foundry is estimated to cost G.$20,000,000, and it is said that the agreement entered into provides that the Chinese government shall issue bonds for this amount at 7 per cent. The erection of the foundry will not be commenced until normal conditions have been restored in China.

Fighting in the Chapei Hell---How "Charlie Chan" Carried On

BY "CHARLIE CHAN"*

SINCE many people in Shanghai know of me and my work at the front, I venture in this story to set forth my experiences of fighting in the Chapei Hell. I am not a regular army man, but a plain citizen of Shanghai, employed in peaceful times by a local concern. The commercial establishment where I wroked went out of business, following the outbreak of hostilities. There was no buying, no selling, every business man looking gloomily at the crisis, the end of which was so far away. I had previously enrolled in the merchant volunteer corps of Shanghai, better known in Chinese as Pao Wei Tuan, which came into being in many cities after Mukden was taken by the Japanese on September 18, 1931. During the four months, I had learned to drill, handle the rifle properly, to toss hand grenades, and even to operate the machine gun. I had never seen war, except that on the screen. I had never seen men killed, nor blood spilled. Without experience whatsoever, I went to war to defend my country.

Machine Guns and Hand Grenades

At first the volunteer corps were not wanted by the regular 19th Route Army then stationed in Chapei against the Japanese. On insistent request we were incorporated into the front line of defence. On the fourth day of the "war" I took up my post with four others at the front, at the end of Paoshan Road, a Chinese street running into the Settlement where the Japanese operated. We had two machine guns, a good supply of hand grenades, several rifles behind a sand-bag barricade.

The Japanese marines were facing us, about fifty yards away, also behind, a sand-bag barricade. In the day they made no attack. Our strict order was "repulse them when they come, but never attack." For an attack in the first place was not intended, and in the second place it would involve international complications, as the Japanese were in the International Settlement. From our loop-hole we could see truck-loads of Japanese troops, munitions and provisions driving at top-speed inside the Settlement. One comrade of ours stretched out his head over the barricade to gain a better view of the movement opposite. "Bang" came the rifle fire from the Japanese line. Luckily, the bullet whizzed past his ear and missed him. We, put our hats on our rifles and stuck them above the sand-bags. Bang, bang, bang, came many shots. One shot actually went through my hat.

Later, we saw tin caps above the opposite barricade. We also let loose a volley of rifle fire. Whether we hit the men or only the caps we never came to know. The exchange of casual rifle fire was the only occupation of the day. The Japanese like to do things in the night, in pitch darkness.

A Sleepless Night

For us it was a sleepless night, keeping watch as we did for Japanese attack at any moment. There were reinforcements sent to our front line, our defence force totalling fifteen men already. There were several rear lines, with additional reinforcements in much larger detachments within short distances. We went to sleep by turns, really half-awake, when men from the rear came to release us for a few hours. The Japanese had their good night's rest, and they rested assured that no Chinese attack on their Settlement base could be possible.

All was quiet on the front, save a few random shots disturbing the stillness of the night. The night wore on, and it was near daybreak. We saw dimly dark figures hovering in the distance. We heard motor trucks rattling on the pavement. Suddenly, the opposite barricade opened. Rifles in hand, fingers on the trigger, the fifteen guards were alert, watching the movement of the foes. Through the open space dashed five armoured cars. Rifle firing rent the air. A volley of machine gunfire came pouring into our line. The machine guns mounted on the armoured cars swept the street, while dark forms rushed after the cars to charge our barricade.

We retaliated. All hands went into action. Our machine guns vomitted a volley of steel bullets. Rifle shooting being too slow for the action, hand grenades were thrown into the charging enemies. We saw them fall one by one, and then in large numbers, as our machine guns swept from left to right. Where the hand grenade exploded several men fell. One grenade hit the wheel of the nearest armoured car, which blocked the route of ingress of the four units behind. The enemies crawled on the ground like snails, hid underneath and behind their armoured cars, took shelter behind telegraph poles, the green post box, and almost any hiding place afforded by the walls. From those points of vantage they shot at us. Their machine guns on the armoured cars rang out an incessant rat-tat-tat. Our sandbags absorbed all the bullets of the night. The fighting continued, one hour, two hours—it was soon daylight. We were still behind our barricade, aiming, shooting, defending the vast country. Japanese dead and wounded littered the foreground. Four armoured cars returned, and one damaged remained before us as token of Japanese failure. The retreating enemies dragged back some of their casualties as they were removed to the rear. The defence was reinforced.

We felt warm and excited, the grip of winter notwithstanding. We felt terribly hungry, a curious experience. I turned back to look at my companions, who shared the winter chill of the night with me. There were many more than the original fifteen sentries. Hundreds had come to our rescue at the first sound of battle. Some of the original fifteen and some late-comers too had fallen dead or wounded. But the nerves were so geared up that the gruesome scenes before and behind us gave us no fright.

A Lull in Hostilities

During the lull of hostilities the dead and wounded were removed to the rear. The defence was reinforced. Our force was now much stronger, with better equipment and more machine guns. In the day, the Japanese made several attacks, but were all successfully repulsed. From many vantage points, on house-tops, inside shop windows, and dark alleys, some of our soldiers fired, so that the Japanese were quite puzzled as to whence the stray bullets came. There were many skirmishes, but for nights and days we held our line, invincible, impregnable and invulnerable.

I watched my comrades fell, wounded, carried away, died. Such was life! My hatred for the Japanese overcame all my soft feelings of sympathy and fear. The dying did not shriek, the wounded did not cry. The men, or rather the boys, met their fate in silence, a silence so noble that to bear it was in itself a glorious feat. I say the boys, because the majority of the 19th Route Army as well as other Chinese armies are youngsters still in their 'teens. I sat down. There was no firinng. Even random shootjng had ceased for a short spell. In the alleyways yonder surged a body of struggling humanity, women, children and even men in their prime of life, for safety somewhere beyond the range of guns.

I mused. I reflected on many things. Why should life be so dear, so precious to the refugees, running pell mell to the foreign concessions? I forgave the women and children. But, men, strong men in their thirties and forties had no excuse to run with their lives. I looked at my companions, all brimming with youth. Yes, I am many years their senior. In China, the grown up people belong to the last generation, who must die and pass away. The new generation, these boys in the trenches, will rise to lead the country to a new era.

Many days passed behind the sand-bag barricade. Our routine every day was interspersed with rifle-shooting, machine-gunning and gramaphone-playing. There was nothing to do between the times of firing. One boy, Ah Leung, hailed from Shansan, Canton, was fond of music, and brought a portable victrola. Arms and munitions continued to arrive from our headquarters, and food provisions, delicacies, contributed generously by our civilian population in Shanghai, came pouring into our redoubt. After all, life in the war front was quite enjoyable. Armed battle is the most exciting game there is

*("Charlie Chan" was the name given by the Shanghai newspapers to the intrepid and masterful machine gunner installed at the Shanghai North Station, because of his resemblance to the said character of cinema fame.)

on earth, if equal advantages are given on both sides. In the Shanghai "war" the advantages were not equal. The Japanese could penetrate our line, but we could not move into the Settlement. So, often when the greatest excitement was on, we were forced to halt operations to watch with helplessness the retreat of our enemies.

I think Herr Remarque was quite wrong when he wrote "All Quiet On The Western Front." The screen version exaggerates the war scene still more. You hear the piteous wail of the wounded soldiers. The wounded always forget their wounds and pain on the field. They don't wail. At least, the Chinese boy soldiers don't. As to devastation of property, we were eye-witnesses of like scenes as on the screen, only more real and extensive.

When the Armored Cars Broke Through

Once, in the night, our line was broken through by the Japanese blue-jackets. Under cover of the night many stormed our barricade. Our machine guns and all arms went into action. Many enemies must be killed, although we could not see, as all lights went off before the advance was made. Some bluejackets were evidently sent to remove our sand-bags. Without our noticing, an opening was made in our barricade, through which armoured cars dashed in at full speed, their machine guns firing in all directions.

Our detachment, evidently reinforced at the sound of rifle fire, kept on resisting. Our hand torch-lights lighting up the ground we immediately rebuilt our redoubt amidst a rain of bullets. Many Japanese had already got in. It was a hand to hand fight now, bayonets, pistols, hand grenades answering the purpose. It was so dark that one was uncertain whether he might not shoot at his own comrades. Luckily for us, the Japanese bluejackets wore white leg-covers to match their uniforms. Dimly, we could see the white moving objects, the legs of our enemies, and at them we fired. My machine gun post was in a snug corner. A bullet penetrated through my coat, scratched my skin, but I felt no pain.

Our Big Sword Corps came. They were detailed to the front by the headquarters on hearing that a hand to hand fight was in progress. I must explain our Big Sword Corps, because it is not found in the modern army. It is a medieval force, employing primitive swords, as you find in Roman history. Stripped to the waist, barefooted, these naked envoys of death swore never to return whenever they were sent forth. Armed with a huge sword, with a pistol and many hand grenades hanging around his waist, the Big Sword is a combination of modern and primitive soldier. His face is smeared with black grease, hair in disorder, and whenever he kills an enemy he puts his blood on his own face and body. His very sight is frightful even to his own men.

These Big Swords came. To avoid gunfire they rolled on the ground. They too distinguished their enemies by the white leg-covers and by the simple method of feeling. They stretched their left hands to feel. When they felt tin caps, woolen uniforms, leather outfits, down went their swords. Sometimes they rolled on the ground to cut the white legs. The Japanese are infinitelly well clothed and well protected, as compared with the Chinese soldiers, whose only armour is their love of fatherland.

Meanwhile, the armoured cars, numbering five, were doing damage behind our line. With a hand grenade we wrecked the wheel of the last car, thus blocking the way of retreat for all the cars. Bending low, almost rolling, we approached the cars in complete darkness, our flashlights occasionally lighting up the ground. Some fell before reaching their objects. At last we got to the cars. We climbed up. The machine guns mounted on the cars could not be bent to shoot at us. We were safe. Into the narrow holes our pistol shots went, bang, bang, bang. The drivers, the machine-gunners were shot and killed. These ghastly vehicles of death were put out of commission. We captured them all. They were within our front line.

The Japanese Are Repulsed

The morning dawned. The Japanese were repulsed. They had gone behind their barricade, fifty yards away. We looked at each other. When a head, a helmet or anything came above the opposite sand-bags, it became the target of our fire. When we stood up to wave hands at them, they also shot. I could count fifty dead bodies before and behind us; some legs still shivered in the last agony of death. The Japanese suffered more casualties, they being attackers and more exposed. Our Big Swords had done a good job. Many Japanese corpses were without heads, some without hands, legs mutilated in all sorts of all ways. We had heard that the Japanese marines and armed civilians bayonetted our women and children on North Szechuen Road, inside the Settlement, in most violent and revolting manners. Thousands were thus killed, shot and then cremated inside the Japanese park to remove traces of their atrocities. Naturally, the scene before us gave us satisfaction and even happiness.

By now my ability in manipulating the machine gun became recognised, after much actual training and practice at the front. I was ordered to look after some lonely nest on high. Our military plan had been changed. In addition to the front line defence, we were to build as many isolated machine gun posts as possible. These posts were to be on elevated points like housetops, second and third storey windows, so that we could better look after the advance of our foes.

My nest was in a dilapidated structure, dirty and ugly. But, because of the filth and damage I could operate unseen and undetected. There were other posts like mine. The Japanese never did find out where we were. When they charged, their attention was centered at the front line barricade. They could not see me, not even the point of my gun. The Japanese were facing me in the south. But on my west I could command a good view of the deserted Boundary Road, the intersection line of Chapei and the Settlement. Once the busy thoroughfare of all rail-bound passengers and tourists was now the silent path of death. At a junction point further west was a strong redoubt, guarded not by the Japanese nor the Chinese, but by the neutrals of the Settlement. I could see the changing of the guards, their buttons and bayonets shining in the winter sun. At first the S.V.C. men, foreign merchant volunteers of the Settlement, were stationed there. Then came the Scottish Highlanders, with their beautiful kilts. At last came the Americans, hefty men from the 31st Infantry. All the different companies came by turn. Days wore on.

The American Doughboys

It was with the American doughboys that I first cultivated mute comradeship. They watched me operate the machine gun. They saw the enemies fell. When the shooting was over, they would clap their hands and wave at me. I waved back. We smiled. The distance between us was only about a hundred feet, but I felt it was infinitely shorter. When the Scots, the Lincolnshires and the S.V.C. men came, they all did the same thing. They threw packages of Chesterfield, chocolates, candies at me. They shouted at me and nicknamed me "Charlie Chan." I am not Charlie nor Chan, but I like the name. It can be shouted at the top of one's voice. Every morning we waved a good morning to each other. We could not converse with each other; the street of death that separated us was the boundary not only between Chapei and the Settlement, but between war and peace, perhaps also between east and west.

Most of the time I was alone in the nest, the lone sentinel aloft. Sometimes my men would bring me some bowls of rice, tins of preserved food. Sometimes they would come and talk. When the firing had ceased, the boys would slip away into the street below to gather the cigarettes and sweets thrown to us by our western comrades. I in turn threw some steel helmet captured from the Japanese to the neutral redoubt as souvenirs of the Shanghai "war," of which the international guards of the Settlement were unwilling witnesses. Once I threw a tin of preserved bamboo shoots at them. There was a great havoc, they mistaking it for a bomb, but much fun followed.

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For exactly a month and four days we held our lines at the Chapei front, losing not an inch of Chinese territory. Suddenly, on March 3, we received an order of general withdrawal. We were much bewildered. It was an orderly general withdrawal on all fronts, for reasons we have not yet found out. Some said our line at Woosung, Kiangwan and Liuho had sustained great damages as a result of continued cannonading from big howitzers and from 14 inch guns from war vessels. Failing to engage us in the open field of battle, the Japanese had resorted to heavy batteries and long range guns, annihilating all the villages and cities from Shang-

(*Continued on page 85*)

Japan, New Manchuria and the Red Menace

BY A. A. R.

IT would be incorrect to say that the Japanese do not realize the critical situation in which their country is now placed, due to the warlike operations of their Army in and about Shanghai. One of such Japanese is my friend, connected in some way with newspaper work but whose exact duties I could not ascertain in these several years. The other day I called on him and, as usual, had an hour's talk, and discovered to my pleasure that the man disfavors the present Shanghai adventure of their Army and Navy, saying that, if the incident is left to its own course, it is apt to raise the wrath of the Powers, already sick of the sabre-rattling in the Far East. I told him that the forbearance of the world Powers might get overfilled, leading to the adoption of economic sanctions against Japan, as the nation guilty of violating the anti-war agreements. The man's apprehension grew apparent as I visualized before him the possibilities of an armed conflict with the United States, which might come as a sequence of the breaking down of diplomatic and economic relations between Japan and other members of the League of Nations. From a purely academic question it has become a probability, fully admitted by a spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office in an interview with the *Rengo* representative on February 26. The matter was also a subject of discussion in Tokyo on February 25 among the representatives of the War Office and the leading bankers, when they deliberated on what to do if the United States and other Powers declare the much talked-of boycott.

I told my friend that, if the United States came to blows with Japan over Far Eastern problems, there is no telling as to how long the conflict may last, since both countries command immense man-power and natural resources. And what is most probable, Japan will be alone in this conflict, that is, without any ally, and with China fighting by the side of the United States. In any case the final blow to Japan will be given by Soviet Russia, which country, although having declared strict neutrality in the first period, will come out in the later stage of the conflict, annihilating almost at a stroke the Japanese military power in Manchuria, as a consequence of which the collapse of the Japanese Empire will be inevitable.

Incredible as the assertion had appeared at first glance, I succeeded in persuading my Japanese friend that it is not agreeable to the Soviet Union, with its communistic regime and policies, to have militaristic Japan overlording China and Manchuria, and that the Union will take the opportunity of a Japan-American war to bring about a social revolution in China, Manchuria, Korea and Japan. I told him that modern war, in which as a rule not only armies but entire nations with all their economic, cultural and military resources, take part, brings about poverty to all classes and inevitably ends in political revolutions in all countries participating in the war. While no such revolution is thought of as possible in the United States, the position of Japan is quite different—here we can expect a revolution and perhaps of the worst character, due to special conditions obtaining in Japan.

Soviets Sharpen War Instruments

There is no denying that Soviet Russia, although against the war with Japan at this juncture, is sharpening its war implements preparatory to some conflict in the capitalistic countries, and if such armed conflict comes between Japan and the United States, Soviet Russia will, at the opportune moment, come off its fence, since said war, with chaotic China, admirably fits the task of revolutionizing Asia (including Japan) which is, after all, the true ideal of the Soviet Government as an instrument of the Third Internationale.

This reasoning, sounding extremely convincing, my friend came to see the recklessness of Japanese military activities in Shanghai and intimated the view that the Shanghai affair had been possible only because of the high-handed disposition of Rear-Admiral Shiosawa, who wanted to show the Chinese how strong the Imperial Navy is. Later events proved the fact that the admiral overestimated the strength of his marines, so the Japanese were obliged to rush land forces, and even with these they accomplished very little in breaking down the Chinese resistance. Having seen that the Chinese are determined to fight for each foot of their territory, and that the spreading of the war zone further into the hinterland from Shanghai might bring about the dreaded application of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Japanese are seemingly eager to halt the warlike activities (later reports proved this statement). Otherwise one cannot explain the activities of Mr. Matsuoka, unofficial representative in Shanghai of the Japanese Foreign Office, who, as reported in recent dispatches, is conferring in secret with certain Chinese and foreign personages with a view to bringing about a truce in the Shanghai situation, saving in the meantime the honor of the Japanese Army and Navy.

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How the Independence of Manchuria Was Declared

While the general attention has been directed towards Shanghai, Manchuria has quietly declared herself independent of any connection whatsoever with the rest of China. This auspicious event took place in Mukden on February 29 in the auditorium of the Tungze Girls' High School, when "representatives" of about fifty hsiens of Mukden, Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces declared the complete independence of Manchuria, adopting the national flag, the names of the new state and the era, in a word, all that has come to the public's attention and which is not worth while repeating here. A prominent role was played by General Chang Hai-pen, who—it should be recalled—was fighting General Ma Chang-shan in November last, when this latter general heroically defended the Tsitsihar province against the onslaughts of the Japanese Army, thus securing the admiration of many in and out the country. Many changes have taken place since, and now General Ma Chang-shen is one of ardent supporters of the new Manchurian regime, having been appointed Governor of Heilungkiang Province. How this changing of sides came about—no outsider knows!

It seems that there will never be an end to the era when the people's name is not abused. This is especially true here, where the independence is stated to have been brought about for the sake of the people and because of its "ardent wish." It is evident that this is not the case, as the independence is declared against the wishes of the people in general. When you pass along the streets, overfilled with bills, posters and other propaganda, posted on every conceivable place, you see no smiling face, no felicitation whatsoever, although you pass under arcs and streamers all bearing slogans of welcome to the new state. The man in street walks sullen, as he does ever since the Japanese first captured Mukden.

All goes so far as prearranged by the Japanese, namely, the "representatives" of over 50 prefectures of Manchuria and Mongolia, at their meeting held on March 1, after the declaration of independence, resolved to invite ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung to head the new state in the capacity of its Regent, and selected six members as delegates to the ex-Emperor to entreat him to assume the post for the sake of the welfare and wellbeing of 30,000,000 inhabitants of this country. And the delegates went to "a certain destination" (as reported by the Japanese news agency), presumably to Port Arthur, where the ex-Emperor was residing in seclusion under strict Japanese guard. A word is received that Hsuan Tung declined the offer on the ground that, in his opinion, it is not the wish of all the 30,000,000 souls of the Northeast, but, nothing daunted, the delegates pressed their suit. The acceptance of the invitation was a foregone conclusion.

We will pass over the declaration of independence itself, its wording, which has already been cited by the *Review*, but we cannot omit commenting on the Provisional Constitution of the new state as adopted by the Northeastern Administration Council prior to the convocation of representatives of prefectures. By the way, this council, now dissolved on account of the birth of the new state and its institutions, was presided over by Lieut-Gen. Chang Ching-hui, district administrator of Harbin, and once a righthand man of Marshal Chang Hsue-liang. General Chang Ching-hui is now an ardent supporter of the new state. *O tempora, o mores!*

The Constitution is a Mix-Up

A close study of the constitution reveals that it is a mean between the constitutions of Japan and Nationalistic China. Unrealistic as this statement may sound, a few words will clarify it, namely, the

Regent is a virtual dictator of the newly born state, being elected for life and having the authority to declare wars, make peace and conclude treaties, and not being subject to supervision. In this respect he can be likened to the Japanese Emperor, who, as one knows, alone can make wars and conclude treaties. Another parallel is seen in the creation of the Privy Council (Art. 9), an institution placed somewhere between the legislative body and the Regent, but above the Government. Like the Japanese Emperor the Regent has supreme command of the Army and Navy. He wields his powers through the National Affairs Yuan, which in fact is the Government itself, headed by the Ministry and the Premier on top of it.

The likeness to the Nanking constitution is seen in the creation of the Legislative Yuan, the National Affairs Yuan and the Inspection Yuan, the scope of the authority of each of which comes to that of the respective yuans of Nanking. A difference there is, however, in the creation of the Legislative Council, a strictly advisory institution, authorised to deliberate on and give opinion on questions relating to laws, ordinances, budgets, negotiations with foreign powers, which—in fact—becomes a substitute of the Upper House of the Japanese Diet. The dictatorial character of the office of the Regent is seen in Article 25 of the constitution, which says that "in case the Legislative Yuan rejects a law or budget, the Regent shall ask for a re-deliberation thereon. In case the Legislative Yuan does not approve it, the Regent may decide whether or not it shall be approved, with the consent of the Legislative Council." It means that, if the budget is rejected by the Legislative Yuan, same might be accepted by the recommendation of the Legislative Council (the Upper House in other words).

Thus, a study of the constitution reveals that, by patterning it after the Japanese constitution with a sprinkling of the Nanking constitution, the compilers aimed at appeasing both the wolf and the sheep, namely, the Japanese die-hards and the Chinese inhabitants of Manchuria. The bringing forward of Hsuan Tung out of "cold storage" and placing him on the top of the Manchurian administration in the capacity of a Sovereign pleases the Japanese militarists in that it opens the prospect of a possible annexation of Manchuria to Japan. That this possibility hovers in sight is seen from historical precedents, when Presidents were elected Sovereigns. As a striking example of this we might cite the *coup d'etat* carried out in 1851 by Napoleon III, by which he became Emperor of France, whereas he till that time was, as we remember, President for ten years only. Next example, nearer to us in every respect, is the frustrated attempt of President Yuan Shi-Kai to become Emperor of China. Thus the present constitution of Manchuria leaves the way open for the Regent to become the Emperor or King with all the logical consequences of said act, namely, his marrying to a Japanese princess, of course, in future, thus uniting Manchuria and Japan not only politically and otherwise, but in the Royal blood as well. A striking parallel to this possibility is the present status of the Imperial House of the once independent Korea, the head of which, H. I. H. Prince Ri, has a Japanese wife and is admitted into the Japanese Imperial House.

Changchun as the Capital

The borrowing of a few ideas from the Nanking constitution, as it is seen in the creation of the Legislative Yuan, the National Affairs Yuan and the Inspection Yuan, is intended to appease a younger set of the Manchurian populace by the creation of an atmosphere that the constitution is drawn along modern lines and that it came out as an expression of the nation's free will. To the same motive we might attribute the selection of Changchun as the capital of Manchuria, whereas Mukden, the capital of old Manchus, forefathers of Hsuan Tung, was the likeliest place to be the capital of the country. However, the selection of Changchun as the capital of the newly born state might also be explained by the fact that Changchun, being near the centre of Manchuria, will in near future be within easy reach from all directions, because Changchun is located on a partly constructed trunk railway line, leading from Solun, in Eastern Inner Mongolia, to the Sea of Japan. The unconstructed section of the railway passes from Solun to Taonan, thence to Taian and Changchun. From the latter place there is the Changchun-Kirin-Tunghau line, the eastern terminus of which —Tunghua—is to be connected this summer with the Laotoukou-Kwanei light railway, thus making one complete line from Solun to the Korean border. When completed, this line will have no less an importance than the S.M.R. itself, since the Solun-Korean line will traverse the entire country from the West to the East, running in strict parallel to the Chinese Eastern Railway. Thus the latter railroad, now owned by China and Soviet Russia jointly, will have to meet severest competition from the Solun-Korea line, and will—as a matter of course—be placed in such financial and other difficulties that Soviet Russia will have to renounce voluntarily or relinquish in some suitable manner her rights to the railway, if she does not mean to expand them, which is possible only by means of a militaristic policy in Manchuria. Present circumstances indicate that Soviet Russia will have to go off peacefully, if something like as a war does not crop up in the Far East, involving Japan. This, as we have said in the beginning, would be the finest opportunity for communistic Russia to spread its influence (and power) all over the Far East.

As to the attempt to appease the younger set of the populace by the creation of the likelihood of the Nanking Government right up in Manchuria we should say that it is a hopeless affair, inasmuch as the younger set, nay, the whole population, is against the separation from China Proper and perfectly understands that the independence of Manchuria is a first step towards becoming a Japanese dependency, with the inevitable annexation to Japan in future. "The tiger is about to swallow all of us up" seems to be the opinion of everybody; that is why no felicitation is seen in these days of the birth of the new "nation" in the Far East.

Dark Future

Although it is impertinent to make forecasts on the future life of a newly born baby, this question comes almost by itself with regard to the Republic of Great Manchuria (using the official title of the new state). One need not be a prophet or astrologer to tell that the future of the new Power in the Far East is surrounded with dark clouds. And the first danger to the independence and the administrative intergrity of the new state lies in the special position Japan enjoys in that country, the position tantamount to exercising supreme control over all political, economical and cultural activities of the nation. And what is important the influence of Japan is bound to increase, whereof there are already ample signs. As a mere instance, proving this asserion, we might cite just one out of many, quoted from the *Osaka Mainichi*, issue for February 28, which reads as follows:—

> "Japan having special interests and vested rights in the state the authorities have various plans of developing all industries there, and some of them in contemplation are reported to be as follows:
>
> The Nippon Government is expecting to encourage emigration to Manchuria and Inner Mongolia and give special facilities for the migration of the famine-stricken people of the Tohoku district. While many Japanese statesmen have been advocating the emigration of Japanese to Manchuria since many years ago, the migration of the Japanese so far has been checked by the hindrances raised by the Manchurian warlords.
>
> The new state is prepared to recognize the debts of the old administration to Japan, which amount to an enormous sum, but being unable to meet the liabilities in the present circumstances, it is willing to set aside a region of about 6,000,000 acres in Kirin Province, and also another extensive tract of land at another place for Japanese immigrants as compensation for the debts.
>
> The new state will also afford opportunities to numberless Koreans to cultivate the soil or to be engaged in other labor. There are about 50,000 Korean workers in Japan as rivals of Japanese laborers, and Korean workers who gained skill in Japan will be welcomed in Manchuria.
>
> The Manchurian authorities are contemplating levying a poll-tax on the Shantung coolies who come to Manchuria in swarms yearly."

This statement, as carried by one of the greatest Japanese newspapers, is so eloquent and straighforward that no explanation is necessary. The aim is clear—to open Manchuria for Japanese alone, for which purpose even the Chinese immigration is being restricted.

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

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The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the "Switzerland of China." Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

What Is the Real Japanese Objective?

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

THE famous saying, "Peace, peace, there is no peace" can be well applied to the local war situation. Ever since the fateful night of Jan. 28, while war has been conducted on a large scale by the Japanese air, naval, and land forces against the Chinese defenders around and in the neighborhood of Shanghai, peace-makers have taxed their brains to seek a formula by which the present undeclared war might be brought to an early end. As soon as the news of the Sino-Japanese conflict in Shanghai had been broadcast to the world, the four major world Powers, including the U. S., Great Britain, France, and Italy combined their efforts to liquidate the Shanghai war situation by proposing:

(1) The cessation of violence by both sides.
(2) No further preparations for hostilities.
(3) The withdrawal of the Chinese and Japanese combatant forces from all points of mutual contact in the Shanghai area.
(4) The protection of the International Settlement by the establishment of a neutral zone to be policed by neutrals, the arrangement to be made by the consular authorities on the spot.
(5) The prompt opening of unconditional negotiations to settle outstanding controversies in the spirit of the Kellogg Pact and the resolution agreed by the League of Nations on Dec. 9 last year with the aid of neutral observers.

While the Chinese government accepted the five proposals unconditionally, the Japanese government flatly rejected the second and fifth terms, and raised special objection to the fifth term on the ground that it was impossible to agree in any circumstances to the participation of a third Power in the negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese, so far as the Manchurian controversies were concerned. Thus the first attempt on the part of friendly Powers to restore peace in the neighborhood of Shanghai was balked by the Japanese. Then the foreign consuls-general, in their earnest endeavor to achieve what their governments have failed, advocated that the Japanese marines should withdraw to the International Settlement and the Chinese forces should withdraw 2,000 meters from the Settlement, and that the area thus vacated would be marked as the "neutral zone" policed by the neutrals. The peace proposal, though accepted by the Chinese, was again turned down by the Japanese. Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, upon his arrival at Shanghai, immediately set himself the task of seeking another formula and proposed that the Chinese forces should withdraw 2,000 meters distant from the International Settlement and the Japanese forces should withdraw to the Japanese naval headquarters, thus leaving the Hongkew park in the area of the "neutral zone". Once again the Chinese accepted the proposal in principle, but the Japanese rejected it and announced their determination to continue their hostilities until their objective was gained.

The Japanese Ultimatum

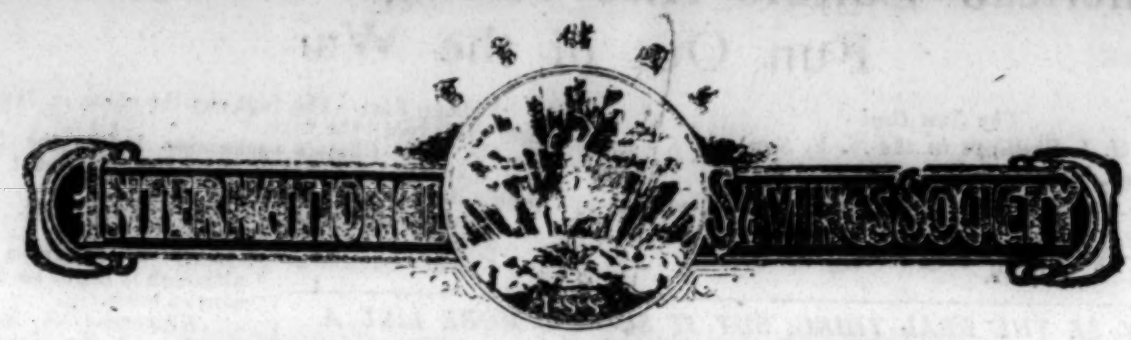
The arrival of the ministers of the U. S., Great Britain, and France at Shanghai revived peace movement. Many conferences were held with the participation of the representatives of the Chinese and Japanese forces, but no concrete agreement was ever reached, because the Japanese insisted upon the immediate withdrawal of the 19th Route Army 20 kilometers from Shanghai and the permanent dimilitarization of the area 20 kilometers in circumference. In the meantime, with the arrival of Japanese reinforcements, the commander of the Japanese forces served an ultimatum on the commander of the 19th Route Army, and operated a big offensive against the Chinese defenders. While the cannons were roaring, prospect of a peaceful settlement was not yet abandoned. On the evening of Feb. 28, the Chinese and Japanese representatives met on board H. M. S. *Kent* and agreed to mutual withdrawal of troops to a safe distance under the supervision of a joint Sino-Japanese commission, with participation of neutral observers and the holding of a round table conference to consider problems arising out of the present armed struggle, and that no question of the permanent dismantling of the Woosung forts nor that of a permanent demilitarized zone around Shanghai was to be raised. But the Tokyo government was still adamant in insisting that Chinese should withdraw first. On the evening of March 1, the Chinese troops made their withdrawal for strategical reasons from Woosung, Kiangwan and Chapei areas beyond the 20 kilometers area—which the Japanese troops demanded as a condition for the stopping of hostilities. But the Japanese troops, instead of ceasing hostilities, carried their military operations further afield, and occupied Nanziang, Hwangtu, Kating and other Chinese cities beyond the 20-kilometers area. In spite of the fact that Japanese military officials at 2 clock on March 3 announced that action on their part had ceased, the Japanese troops have been still steadily pushing ahead, and are now endangering Quinsan and Soochow. With the daily arrival of Japanese reinforcements, it is a foregone conclusion that the Japanese will not lay down their arms until they extend their occupied territory to Nanking. Right after the withdrawal of the Chinese forces, the Japanese have suddenly changed their attitude: They have repudiated the three proposals originally agreed upon aboard H. M. S. *Kent* and substituted them by four conditions, which have literally put China in the position of a defeated nation and which have been labeled by the Chinese press as "tantamount to surrender". Thus the Chinese, instead of bowing down to the unreasonable and drastic terms of peace, will continue their resistance against the Japanese invasion.

At this time everybody will wonder what is the real objective of the Japanese campaign, when Japan has sent over here 70,000 or more soldiers and floated loans of Yen 56,000,000 to cover the war expenses. It could not be to protect their nationals, when their lives and properties were not even menaced before the conflict and their present number has been reduced to less than 10,000 through evacuation. Neither could it be to preserve the status of the International Settlement, when she herself has violated the neutrality of the Settlement by utilizing it as a base of operations and endangered the lives and properties in the Settlement by conducting war operations in its vicinity. Nor could it be to protect the foreign commercial interests in Shanghai, when her hostile actions have very much strangled the local business and destroyed commerce and industry on a large scale. Nor could it be of the "mission of peace", when she herself has broken peace and repeatedly turned down the peace proposals formulated by the friendly Powers, their diplomatic and consular representatives, and their military and naval authorities. Though the commanders of Japanese forces have repeatedly declared that Japan entertains no political and territorial designs in Shanghai and that Japan will withdraw her forces as soon as circumstances permit, who will be so credulous as to take these declarations at their face value when one realizes what game she has played in Manchuria under the same conditions? If Japan has really at heart the safety of her nationals, the sanctity of the International Settlement, the foreign commercial interests at Shanghai and peace in the Far East, she would refrain herself from committing the present blunder and carrying the war operations into the interior of China, by which she could achieve none of her objectives. Then what prompts Japan to carry on her present costly campaign, if it is not to satisfy her political and territorial ambitions?

Will Other Powers Play into Japan's Hands?

By carrying war operations beyond the 20-kilometers area, Japan can not absolve herself from the challenge that she is determined to create hegemony in the Yangtse Valley. It has been a long-known fact that Japan has cast an envious eye at the commercial prosperity and potentiality of Shanghai and waited for a pretense to wrest Chapei and Kiangwan from China as her settlement, and it goes without saying that the war started by Japan on the night of Jan. 28 is only the means to achieve her long cherished aim. With the presence of her strong military machine, Japan is attempting to attain her objective by forcing China to accept her terms. But the Chinese government has so far repeatedly announced that it will not enter into negotiations with Japan until her troops now occupying Chapei and other Chinese territories are completely withdrawn to their warships. Since the Japanese were unable to induce the Chinese to participate in the proposed round table conference at Shanghai, they are now advocating the holding of a conference without Chinese participation not to consider a cessation of hostilities but to discuss how a portion of their spoils can be shared with other nationals. In order to curry favor of the neutral Powers so as to attain their own objective, they have been reported as making such tempting offers to the neutral Powers as the extension of the International Settlement and the perpetuation of it. Whether the neutral Powers will

(*Continued on page 89*)



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Premium Bonds $2,000

MUNICIPAL LOANS AND DEBENTURES	
French Municipal Council, Hankow	$ 71,255.06
Hankow 3rd S. D. A.	229,823.45
French Municipal Council	264,249.79
Shanghai Municipal Council	10,686.27
DEBENTURES IN PUBLIC COMPANIES	
Grand Hotel de Pekin	4,200.00
Societe Hoteliere du Siam	35,000.00
DEBENTURES AND PREFERENCE SHARES IN REAL ESTATE COMPANIES	
Shanghai Land Investment Co.,	682,959.28
China Realty Co.,	2,587,738.30
Asia Realty Co.,	18,713.79
Cathay Land	89,673.73
Asia Realty Preference Shares	444,400.00
DEBENTURES IN CLUBS AND SOCIETIES	
Cercle Sportif Francais—Shanghai	152,985.89
Hankow Club	16,441.93
Hankow Race Club	100,000.00
Cercle Gaulois—Hankow	42,026.78
SHARES IN REAL ESTATE COMPANIES	
Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient	188,974.08
Asia Realty Co.	222,055.99
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	883,893.57
Metropolitan Land and Building Co., "A" Shares	151,724.13
Metropolitan Land and Building Co., "B" Shares	329,914.18
SHARES IN PUBLIC UTILITIES AND INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS	
Siam Cement Co., Ltd.	29,625.00
Cie. Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage de Shanghai	631,656.48
Shanghai Power Co., Preference Shares	303,124.92
PREFERENCE SHARES AND DEBENTURES IN FINANCIAL UNDERTAKINGS	
American Asiatic Underwriters 7%	197,900.00
American Asiatic Underwriters 8%	292,939.33
China Finance 8%	956,133.87
International Investment Trust Co., 6%	16,114.66
CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS	
Chinese Government 2½ % Surtax Treasury Bonds 2nd Issue	831,885.58
Chinese Government 14th, Year Bonds	90,513.63
Chinese Republic 17th Year Short Term Currency Loan	3,205,830.60
Chinese Government 18th Year Disbandment Bonds	150,047.72
Chinese Government 5% Reorganization Gold Loan 1913	6,113,305.70
20th Year Rolled Tobacco Tax—4th Issue	958,673.01
Chinese Government 5% Gold Bonds 1925	793,615.04
SIAMESE 6% STERLING LOAN 1924	68,194.50
REAL ESTATE	7,221,008.06
MORTGAGES	3,022,140.99
LOANS TO BONDHOLDERS AGAINST THEIR BONDS	18,345,910.18
	$49,755,335.49

American Editors Also Manage to Get Some Fun Out of the War

The Sun Dial
(H. I. Phillipps in the N. Y. Sun)

How to Keep Track of the New War

Bandits—Persons shot by Japanese troops without justification.

Snipers—See bandits.

Looters—See snipers.

Chiang Kai-shek—A Chinese general.

Wang Ching-wei—Another Chinese general.

Hoy Ing-ching—Still another.

Chang Hsiao-liang—Beginning at this point all funny names not known to be Chinese cities will be assumed to be Chinese generals.

Tsitsihar—The despair of all proofreaders and printers.

Shanghai—A place where the Japanese go when they want to forget treaties and national honor.

Nanking—It takes care of the overflow.

Honanfu—You'll have to ask somebody else; I'm a stranger here myself.

Gen. Ma—A Chinese general whose parents were evidently given some Al Jolson phonographs by missionaries.

Nine Power Pact—A solemn agreement to respect Chinese sovereignty signed by Japan and eight nations which didn't know she was fooling.

Manchuria—Same as Luxemburg, 1914.

Kellogg Pact—The Japs say the name is familiar, but they can't recall the text.

Dr. Yen—China's spokesman before the League of Nations; in other words, a fellow who must be getting pretty discouraged.

Vandals—Japanese term for Chinese army.

Shigeru Honjo—A Japanese admiral.

Koichi Shiosawa—Probably a Japanese admiral, although it could be a Japanese boat or town.

Nipponese—A name some people call the Japanese, but certainly not the name the Chinese call the Japanese.

International Settlement—A part of the city of Shanghai where neutrals go when they wish to be sure their rights will be violated.

American Consul—A fellow whose protests are ignored.

British Consul—The other one.

Chinese Wall—A huge barrier erected along the Chinese frontier to keep out invaders. The signs say "Keep Out," but, as the Japs point out in their notes to Mr. Stimson, they do not say "Positively."

Harbin—We forget whether it's an American general or a Manchurian city.

American Ultimatum—Something that used to cause caution.

British Ultimatum—The answer to this is also "Oh, yeah!"

Open Door Policy—Good heavens! Are they still using that one?

Truce—A period set aside for intensive shelling.

Pacific Endeavors—A Japanese synonym for war.

(Wise-cracks on the Sino-Japanese "War" by American editors, reproduced from recent issues of the Literary Digest).

Just to prove that they don't want Manchuria, the Japanese are going right on into China.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

The Chinese idea is to keep the Japs on the run by showing 'em how.—*Dallas News.*

It appears that Japan has Pacific ambitions!—*Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel.*

A Bandit is a Chinaman who happens to be in sight when a Jap feels like shooting.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

Anyhow, China has saved her face. She couldn't lose a war she wasn't having.—*Weston Leader.*

After Japan winds up in Manchuria, something tells us the unwinding will be difficult.—*Dallas Morning News.*

A Chinaman's chance seems to be what the Chinese haven't got in Manchuria.—*Arizona Producer.*

Still, the destruction of life in the Orient is no worse than that in the Accident.—*Newark Ledger.*

A newspaper correspondent writes that the Japanese have gone simply mad about baseball. The Chinese probably wish they'd make a home run.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

At any rate, those Japanese should be given credit for having originated the world's most offensive defensive style of warfare.—*Louisville Times.*

When Japan gets the Chinese bandits all subdued will she be eligible for the Nobel peace prize?—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

The State Department reminds Japan there's an "open door" in Manchuria. "Yes," Japan might reply, "we found it."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

IT MAY BE THE REAL THING, BUT IT SOUNDS MORE LIKE A COMIC STRIP WAR

—The Chicago Tribune

After reading news from the Far East, one can see some reason for the general expression, "He hasn't a Chinaman's chance."—*Summit (N. J.) Press.*

In view of the mineral deposits in Manchuria, maybe Japan has revised her policy to favor the opened ore.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

And after Stimson has got through invoking the Nine-Power Treaty, he might try the Ten Commandments.—*Honolulu Star-Bulletin.*

Japan asks the Powers to restrain the military impetuosity of the Chinese. Did any one say the Japs have no sense of humor?—*Boston Globe.*

If what happened in Manchuria weren't so fresh in mind, we'd suggest asking the League of Nations to stop the contract bridge wars.—*Nashville Banner.*

Japan appears to have Manchuria under her thumb. We suspect the other is secretly applied to her nose, with the fingers spread in the general direction of Geneva.—*Weston Leader.*

The dove of peace has been shanghaied.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

The appearance of the Kellogg pact has not been improved by its new japanned finish.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Those war correspondents had better hurry back from Manchuria or they'll miss the Democratic national convention.—*Judge.*

Japan is seemingly determined to wipe out Manchurian bandits if it costs the life of the last Chinese soldier.—*Weston Leader.*

It's so beautifully simple and reasonable. The Japs, you see, intend merely to drive the bandits out of a lot of likely territory and then stay there to make sure that they won't come back.—*Boston Herald.*

On reading the dispatch, "Japan warns foreigners to leave Manchuria," I almost burst out with applause; but after a moment I remembered that Japan is not in the habit of talking to herself.—*Detroit News.*

The way the Japanese are pocketing Manchuria's cities and railways, the contest now going on there is Nippon tuck.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Having taken Manchuria away from China, Japan is now hammering away at Shanghai to demand that China cease resenting it.—*Wichita Eagle.*

Disarmament has not entirely failed. The Chinese Army has finally discarded bows and arrows.—*Florence Herald.*

Western Powers trying to pull out the teeth of the Oriental war would naturally classify as Occidentists.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Poor pacifist China may be in for a terrible licking, but she will get it over with a lot faster than big militarist Germany did.—*San Diego Union.*

The Japanese recognize only two kinds of Chinamen. If they run, they're Chinese soldiers. If they fight, they're bandits.—*San Diego Union.*

It's the little things that have made America look askance at Japan's intentions in Manchuria—things like sending the regulars in, instead of Marines.—*Detroit News.*

FIGHTING IN THE CHAPEI HELL—HOW "CHARLIE CHAN" CARRIED ON

(*Continued from page 78*)

hai to Woosung and westward. Indiscriminate bombing from aeroplanes is another advantage of the Japanese army and navy, creating havoc in the rear of the Chinese line by destroying civilian houses and lives.

One report has it that the withdrawal was ordered because of an extensive plan of our military operations, calculated to bring the Japanese away from their Settlement base, when flanking and enveloping movements could be made. But, whatever the reason was, we withdrew, quietly, orderly.

Now, I am stationed at Huangtu, underneath an old stone bridge, still with my machine gun. There has been a cessation of hostilities for some days. And I begin to wonder. I wonder whether Manchuria can be regained. I wonder when we shall be ordered again to the Chapei front. I wonder what has become of many of my boy comrades, whether dead or alive like myself, or receiving treatment in the hospitals. I wonder how those doughboys are getting on; whether they are still throwing cigarettes and chocolates?

Huangtu, March 9, 1932.

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Abdication by the Powers

(*London Economist, Feb. 13*)

Events in the Far East are moving with a constantly accelerating velocity. The pace is now so fast that, since we reviewed the situation in the *Economist* a week ago, there is a whole new chapter of diplomacy to record—a chapter which is as sombre as its predecessors. It begins with the five proposals which were submitted to the Japanese Government by the American and British Governments, with the support of the French and Italian Governments, on Tuesday, February 2. It closes with the futile meeting of the Council of the League of Nations on Tuesday, February 9.

For a moment, last week, it seemed as if the authorities who bear the responsibity for the maintanance of world order had really made up their minds at last to take the decisive action which the world has been expecting of them for the last four months. On Tuesday, it was dramatically announced that the opening session of the Disarmament Conference, which had been planned far ahead to take place that afternoon, was postponed for an hour in order to make time for an emergency meeting of the League Council; and at this Council meeting the British representative, J. H. Thomas, spoke downright language. The British Government, he said, "feel it to be impossible that the present situation in the Far East should be allowed to continue." Fighting was proceeding over a wide area, and war was in progress in everything but name. He submitted that the League could not be indifferent to this state of things. He then recited to his colleagues on the Council five proposals which the British and American Governments, with the support of the French and Italian Governments, had submitted that very day to both the Japanese and the Chinese Governments; and, at his request, the Council formally associated itself with the four Powers' action.

The five proposals were as follows:-

(1) A cessation of all acts of violence on both sides forthwith on the following terms:—

II) No further mobilisation or preparation whatever for further hostilities;

(III) Withdrawal of both Japanese and Chinese combatants from all points of mutual contact in the Shanghai area;

(IV) Protection of the International Settlement by the establishment of neutral zones to divide the combatants; these zones to be policed by neutrals; the arrangements to be set up by the consular authorities on the spot;

(V) Upon acceptance of these conditions, prompt advances to be made in negotiation to settle all outstanding controversies between the two nations in the spirit of the Pact of Paris and the resolution of the League of Nations of December 9, without prior demands or reservations and with the aid of neutral observers or participants.

Japan Calls the Powers' Bluff

The first impression made by these events of February 2 was that a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the whole Far Eastern imbroglio was now in sight. The five proposals were admirable. They contained everything that was needed, and no more than what was needed, for the purpose; and, by all the canons of diplomacy—old or new—it seemed manifest that the Powers individually and the League Council collectively had made up their minds to see these proposals through. According to the usual conventions of diplomacy, a public announcement of demands at the moment of presentation implies a determination not to accept a refusal. But the incredible has happened. While the Chinese Government has accepted all five points without reservations, the Japanese Government has "called the bluff" of the Powers and the League, and called it successfully.

On February 4 the Japanese Government answered the Powers in a curtly-worded Note, in which the two key proposals—No. 5 and No. 2—were rejected outright, while the other three were accepted with such reservations and qualifications as to make the Japanese reply a virtual rejection of the Powers' plan in toto. Japan rejects Proposal 5 on the ground that it presumably covers Manchuria, and that it is her "settled policy" to discuss Manchuria with China alone, without the intervention of any third party. As for the proposal that there should be no mobilisation or preparation for further hostilities, Japan had already repudiated it by a positive act before she rejected it on paper. On the day on which she addressed her refusal to the Powers, the first Japanese reinforcements—Army units this time, and not marines—were arriving off the mouth of the Whangpoo; and their arrival was reported in the Press of the world before their despatch was officially announced by the Japanese Government. Indeed, so far from announcing it, the Government had withheld the information even from its own diplomatic representatives abroad, and had allowed its Ambassador in Washington to assure Mr. Stimson that no troops were being sent.

Thus the four Powers' proposals were not merely refused but refused under aggravating circumstances which might have been expected to make the Powers particularly determined not to take "no" for an answer. Yet, in face of this particularly humiliating refusal, the Powers have lain low, while the League Council has perhaps not unnaturally done nothing further to support proposals that have apparently been abandoned even by their authors.

The Council met again, at the instance of the Chinese delegate, Mr. Yen, on February 9, to consider the report on the outbreak of hostilities at Shanghai which it has now received from its "fact-finding" committee of foreign consuls. The report shows that Admiral Shiosawa's action in sending his marines into Chinese territory at Chapei on the night of January 27-28 was even more inexcusable than had been supposed; for, before the Japanese Admiral took this fatal step, the Chinese Mayor of Greater Shanghai had not only agreed to the terms of the Japanese ultimatum but had actually implemented them by getting the offices of the anti-Japanese boycott association closed. Yet the President of the Council wound up the proceedings with the observation that "the orgin of the dispute, as was often the case, might be found in a misunderstanding, "and that by the removal of this misunderstanding the restoration of peace might be aided." Therewith the Council adjourned to await further information! And so ends China's application under Article XV. No decision by the Council, and *a fortiori* no recourse to Article XVI, is apparently in contemplation.

The League's Abdication

In other words, the League and the Powers appear to have abdicated, and the problem of Sino-Japanese relations is being left to work itself out by military force on Chinese soil. Exactly how long it will take, or exactly how heavy the cost will be for all parties, including ourselves, it is not yet possible to estimate. But it can be said with certainty, here and now, that it will be much harder for the Japanese to get their sword back into its scabbard than it has been for them to draw it and use it. The situation in the Far East to-day is ominously like the situation in the Near East on the morrow of the Greek Army's landing at Smyrna in 1919; and we know how that adventure ended. The invaders from overseas were never able to bring to end by military operations the war which they had begun; it turned into a war of attrition; and, in the end, their superiority in equipment and organization was outbalanced by the vastness of the country which they were invading and the grimness of the opposition which their wanton invasion aroused. The denouement, after three years, was the debacle of the Greek Army and the Great Fire of Smyrna, in which the century-old commerce of Europe in the Near East literally "went to blazes." We are now apparently witnessing the re-enactment of this Near Eastern tragedy on the greater stage of the Far East; and the question which we have to decide is whether we intend to go on assisting at the spectacle as passive spectators while the tragedy works itself out. If the abdication of the League and of the Powers is really an accomplished fact, this Sino-Japanese war may be expected to continue until there is some catastrophic resolution of forces. We prophesy that when the accounts are cast up, China's losses will prove heavy, Japan's heavier, and ours the heaviest of all. If the forces of destruction are allowed free rein in the Far East, the western nations stand to lose everything: their trade, their capital investments, their treaty, their extra-territoriality and, above all, their "face." And their losses will not be confined to the Far East. The penalty which we shall pay for failure to keep the peace and to maintain law and order there will be a failure to satisfy the world-wide craving for security.

Central Bank of China Holds Substantial Reserves

The Supervisory Committee of the Central Bank of China reports as a result of the examination held on March 10 that the reserves against dollar notes in circulation consist of cash $23,173,599 and securities valued at $5,693,444, making a total of $28,867,043 against a total of dollar notes outstanding to the value of $26,200,599 and subsidiary coin notes to a value of $2,666,444.

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Mr. S. M. HONG

項 松 茂

missing since January 30th, 1932

We wrote on February 8th, 1932, the following open letter to the Chairman of Shanghai Municipal Council:—

To the Chairman,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Dear Sir:

Our Branch Office situated in the corner of North Szechuen and Range Roads is now in the war area and our property valued at Tls. 100,000 is in danger of being either damaged or stolen. When the trouble started on January 29th, 11 of our staff failed to get out and are believed to have fallen into the Japanese hands. We do not know anything further about them.

On January 30th, our General Manager, Mr. S. M. Hong, personally went to the Range Road Office in an effort to save the missing staff and to protect our property. But he too was detained by the Japanese and whether he is now living or dead we are not in a position to say, all efforts at finding him having resulted in failure.

We are but one of the many victims in the present reign of terror and we have not the least intention to exaggerate our own importance. Your goodself is probably not personally responsible for all our misfortune. But we cannot but feel that the foreign authorities here have lamentably betrayed the full confidence of the Chinese people in this time of crisis.

Yours very truly,
INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY CO., LTD.
F. D. ZAU,
Secretary.

More than a month has elapsed since we wrote the above letter. In spite of all our efforts to find Mr. Hong, living or dead, we know nothing definite except the one fact that Mr. Hong was arrested on January 30th by the Japanese authorities at the corner of North Szechuen and Range Roads.

What has become of Mr. Hong? Is he living or dead? If living, can we see him or hear from him? If dead, where is his corpse? At the very least, it is essential for us to have an authoritative documentary evidence which will prove to us that Mr. Hong is either living or dead; for that documentary evidence we are willing to offer a reward of $5,000.00!

Mr. Hong is a man of international renown. He is a business man and nothing but a business man. From humble beginnings he has founded and developed the present International Dispensary which has a well-known factory of its own and which has important connections with the leading firms all over the world.

Mr. Hong did take part in China's patriotic activities. While he counted among his acquaintances many Japanese friends, he too resented the recent Japanese aggression in Manchuria and under his order the International Dispensary have severed connection with their former Japanese friends.

The thing which troubles us most is this uncertainty and suspense. We want truth—true news about the fate of our General Manager, Mr. S. M. Hong. We hope a man like Mr. Hong cannot be spirited away like this; and we are willing to pay $5,000.00 to any person or party who will be the *first* to submit to us the authoritative news—borne out by documentary evidence—of the fate of Mr. S. M. Hong.

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY CO., LTD.
581 Foochow Road, Shanghai

P.S.—We have previously stated that 11 of our staff in our Branch Office are believed to have fallen into the Japanese hands. We can now say definitely that they actually did fall into the Japanese hands and are believed to have been all killed. We attach herewith a photo showing how they were arrested by the Japanese.

From the Chinese Front

The following are reports from a Chinese staff correspondent of The Review who arrived at Kashing March 8, making the trip from Shanghai to said city by rail, thence proceeding by launch to Quinsan and other points further inland.

AT Lungwha one thing worthy of special notice was that dozens of Chinese coolies and workers were busily working at the Lunghwa Station, transporting the dismantled parts of the machinery of the Lunghwa Arsenal to Hangchow. According to railway officials, a large part of the machinery of the Lunghwa Arsenal and Kiangnan Arsenal has been removed to Hangchow, thence to some unknown destination (presumably Tunglu 桐廬 in Chekiang).

Between the Shanghai South Station and Meikailung (梅家弄) Station located between Lunghwa and Hsinchwang (莘莊) no trenches could be seen. But from Meikailung to Hsinchwang, trenches and fortified areas are noticable everywhere on the both sides of the railway tracks. According to railway officials there is at present one brigade of the 88th Division stationed at Meikailung, which I believe will be made the first Chinese defence line, in case hostilities should break out in the Nantao Area. At Hsinchwang there are three regiments, also of the same Division.

I was informed that there are about 20,000 Chinese soldiers at Menghong (閔行) where trenches have been dug and fortifications erected. From Sungkiang to Kashing, things appear normal and uneventful and little warlike activity or movement could be noticed.

Japanese Planes Make Daily Visits to Kashing

The station master at Kashing informed me that Japanese scouting planes (usually one at a time) are making daily visits to Kashing. They usually come about 10. a.m. every day and after circling over the Railway Station and Kashing city twice or thrice, fly away in the direction of Soochow or return to Shanghai.

On March 2, between 8.20 and 9.00 a.m., one Japanese scouting plane flew over to Quinsan from Shanghai and conducted a close observation of the Henli River bridge. After completing the observation, the plane returned to Shanghai. Then, at about 9.30 a m., a squadron of nine Japanese bombers flying in three formations loaded with heavy bombs came to the Henli River bridge. After circling the bridge and the surrounding districts on both sides of the bridge, the bombers began their "work," and hurtled highly explosive bombs, from the air, aiming mainly at the bridge and partly at the rail tracks at both ends of the bridge. According to the Quinsan station master, who made an official report of the bombing raid on the bridge, altogether between 26 to 30 bombs were dropped, but as most of them fell into the River or exploded on the marshy banks of the River, only a few (how many could not be ascertained), achieved their aim. One or two bombs exploded at the east end of the bridge and wrecked the rail tracks at the end. Owing to the bank foundation at the east end having been weakened the bridge now lies slightly askew. Part of the track was also blown up. The damage is considered very slight, considering the large number of bombs aimed at it.

The telephone and telegraph wires were also damaged. The ticket office of the Henli station was completely wrecked. The bursting fragments of the explosive bombs spread far and wide and set fire to the mat-shed wharf of the Shanghai Rowing Club located to the South-east of the bridge on the eastern bank of the River. 17 peasant houses in a nearby village also caught fire and were partly destroyed. Chiang's garden located to the northwest of the bridge on the western bank of the River and several foreign houses are all safe and not in any way damaged. Chiang's Garden or villa is now the headquarters for the Chinese defenses at the bridge. Repairs to the bridge are expected to be completed within a week's time, when traffic can be restored. Previous to the Japanese bombing raid on the bridge the Chinese sentries had removed the rails from the bridge and as the rails have to be replaced the repairing and installation work will take some time. According to the Quinsan Station master, all locomotives and coaches on the Shanghai-Nanking line have been transferred west of Quinsan and no rolling stock is left on the Shanghai side of the Henli River. According to railway workers, several Japanese bombers returned to the bridge in the afternoon of March 10 and dropped several bombs, but all missed their objectives. The same afternoon the Japanese planes flew to Quinsan and fired at the Quinsan Magistrate Headquarters and other places with machine gun fire, killing two Chinese boy spectators.

Why the South Station was Temporarily Abandoned

According to a confession made by a spy who had been captured the Japanese planned to tear up the Shanghai-Hangchow line first at Meikailung and later at some other important points. After eliciting this information from the spy, the Police Station immediately notified the brigade commander at Meikailung about the affair and headquarters of the Brigade Commander in turn immediately notified the Station Master of the Meikailung Station. As the office of the Traffic Manager of the Shanghai Hangchow line is located at Kashing, the Meikailung Station Master got into immediate touch through long distance telephone with officials of the Kashing Station. In order to prevent any mishap to the line, the traffic manager at once telephoned to the Station Master of the Shanghai South Station, instructing him to move out all locomotives and coaches at the South Station, Lunghwa, Meikailung, Hsinchwang to Sungkiang and Kashing and to evacuate all the staff members of the various Stations to Sungkiang. These instructions were carried out by the South Station Master forthwith and all the rolling stock was moved out before 10 o'clock in the evening.

Serious Situation at Soochow

The situation at Soochow seems to be getting serious. Martial Law is reported to have been enforced at the city. Large numbers of Soochow war refugees are pouring into Kashing daily; some of them seek refugee at Kashing, others at Hangchow and Shanghai. According to these refugees, fighting at present seems to be mainly centered in the vicinity of Hwangtu and Anting, but Quinsan and Henli (otherwise known as Ching-yang-kang) still remain in Chinese hands. There is a considerable troop movement in Soochow; there are detachments of troops moved back from the front to Kiangyin in and Chinkiang to strengthen the rear defence, lest the Japanese should launch an attack on these two cities. It is reported that there are about 2,000 wounded soldiers in Soochow Hospitals, which fact seems to testify the seriousness of the fighting at the front.

Communists Volunteer to Fight Japanese

One very interesting and significant piece of information is that the Chinese communists in Kiangsi seem to have made a deal with the Government forces there regarding their common stand in the present Sino-Japanese war situation. According to my informants, the Communists in Kiangsi are as indignant as Chinese Government forces over the present Japanese armed aggression in Shanghai. They have entered into some sort of agreement with the commanders of the Government troops and volunteered their services to fight against the Japanese. At present, according to latest military reports from Kiangsi, three Communist Regiments have been organised and may soon be incorporated with the Government Anti-Japanese forces to be dispatched here.

British Bomb Residence of Afghan Chief. Friend of Gandhi

Recent telegrams from various parts of India sent by the French *Havas* service indicate that in spite of the prohibition of the Congress, and the arrest of practically all Nationalist leaders, as well as of the prohibition of exhibiting native products, the Gandhist movement is still very active. The exports of Lancashire textiles to India are stated to be rapidly declining.

The Afghan chief Hanji Tourangzai, the cousin of the exiled Gaffar Khan, has gathered the tribes hostile to Great Britain and is threatening to invade India in case Gandhi is not released immediately. Unable to reach the enemy in the mountains, the British decided to bombard several villages in the Mahmund and Shamozi district, where Hadji Tourangzai recently pledged a holy war on British authorities.

A telegram from Peshawar, March 13 stated that British military airplanes bombarded the village of Lakari and the residence of Hadji Tourrrngzal the previous day. A plane flying over Pandalo, 16 kilometers from Shabada was fired upon from the ground by a band of tribesmen whose movements were being reconnoitered by the airman. The plane swooped down and opened with machine guns, killing nine and wounding a number of others.

More than 20,000 Hindus and Mohammedans demonstrated before the city administration building at New Delhi, March 12 against the arrest of the Mufti Kifayatullah. Police charged the crowd several times, wounding 24. The Mohammedan population is extremely excited over thearrest and has staged a number of attacks on the police. One officer was stabbed and several squads stoned. Police surrounded one mosque and arrested everyone in it.

JAPAN, NEW MANCHURIA AND THE RED MENACE

(*Continued from page 80*)

We are living not only at the time of great successes which humanity is achieving in the realms of science and technique, but also when the new Empire is being built in the eastern part of Asia, Dai Nippon. This thought occurs almost instantly, when one thinks of the creation of the Manchuria state, which is—after all—a matter of fact. Not of the newly born Manchurian nation one should think, but of the appearance of the continental Empire, which fact—it seems—is opening a new chapter in world history.

There is, however, another side to the question, namely, whether other great nations, and first of all the United States and Soviet Russia, will feel overjoyed with the expansion of Japan on the Asiatic continent. Economic and political rivalry among these three great nations—the United States, Japan and Russia—in the Chinese market will grow acuter as years go by, which will most likely result in a three-sided war involving the whole Pacific. Only then Manchuria may hope to be reunited again with China Proper, when Japan, as a sequence of said war, is reduced to the state of a second- or third class Power. But what one fears is that the disappearance of the Japanese power might lead to the revolutionizing of the whole Far East. The high-handed policy of Japan in recent months on Chinese soil has already worked up the sentiment of the younger set of the Chinese race to the belief that China cannot have justice and fair treatment from foreigners and that there is only one salvation—radicalism of the worst type. It is regrettable indeed that in pursuance of their nationalistic policy the Japanese have lost sight of the fact that, by a virtual subjugation of China by armed force, they are assisting in a way in spreading radicalism of the active type among the Chinese. One should have waived this fact as something inevitable had there not been one of greatest countries of the world actively engaged in bringing about a conflagration in the so-called capitalistic world.

Mukden, March 7, 1932.

WHAT IS THE REAL JAPANESE OBJECTIVE?

(*Continued from page 82*)

play into Japanese hands or stand aloof above the latter's intrigue, we are not in a position to tell. To all intents and purposes, the Japanese, who are now singlehanded countenancing the hatred of the Chinese people, are eager to drag the neutral Powers into the present entanglement so as to divert the world attention from the Sino-Japanese problem.

No matter what is the real Japanese objective, the Chinese government will not accept any Japanese terms derogatory to the honor and rights of the nation. Chinese officials may, because of Japanese coercion and intrigue, accept the Japanese demands, but the Chinese people, who are fully alive to the Sino-Japanese situation, will overthrow any government which bows down to the Japanese. Since the Japanese are not ready to meet the Chinese on an equal footing, China seems to have no alternative but to put up an ever-lasting resistance. China, though inferior in armaments and modern equipments, is more than compensated by the superior morale and fighting ability of her soldiers, as exemplified by the 19th Route Army. To conquer the whole of China will be too costly a task for Japan to undertake, especially at the time when her finances are in a bankrupted state. At this eleventh hour, she should retrace her false step, before it is too late to save herself from falling into the Slough of Despond.

Shanghai, March 12, 1932.

Swedish Match King Kills Self in Paris

Ivar Kreuger, head of the great Swedish Match Trust, and one of the leading figures in European finance, committed suicide in a Paris hotel March 12. He left a letter stating that he was weary of life and financial difficulties. The Kreuger Match Trust, which had invaded nearly every country in the world, had for three years made unsuccessful attempts to secure a monopoly in China, although it did make some progress in Manchuria. Kreuger & Toll, of which the late Mr. Kreuger was one of the leading spirits, is linked with the International Telephone & Telegraph Co.

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Dr. Wellington Koo Entertains Newspapermen

Dr. V. C. Wellington Koo, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in both the Nanking and Peking Governments and at present a member of the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations, entertained some fifty local newspaper men and press correspondents at a tea in the Jacobean room of the Cathay Hotel, on Sunday afternoon, March 13 at 4 o'clock. Dr. Koo in a short speech pointed out that China has been more than willing to "play the game" with America and her associates in the League. Throughout the Manchurian developments in the Sino-Japanese conflict she had, he said, strictly adhered to the Council's resolutions in spite of continued Japanese efforts to stage a bogus government.

League Dues for 1931 Paid Promptly by China

In a letter to the London *Daily Mail* from Geneva regarding an article published on February 29, in which it was alleged that China had not been paying the League her arrears, Mr. Jacklin, the Treasurer of the League, says that the Chinese Government has paid promptly the full instalment of 481,000 Swiss francs due in 1931 under the League's 20-year scheme.

A Tribute to the Late Lieutenant Short

BY V. G. CHU

So Lieutenant Robert M. Short, one of the best American friends of China, has fallen a martyr for the sake of the weak, for the sake of righteousness, for the cause of humanity! As Lord Byron sacrificed his life for Greece against the invasion of the barbarous Turks, so Lieutenant Short gave up his for China against the aggression of the atrocious Japanese. He was a great man of unmistakable bravery and a hero of extraordinary intrepidity. Thomas De Quincey said: "Life is short; and the sleep which is in the grave is long." Hence, the late Lieutenant Short used that life, so transitory, for the glory of those heavenly dreams destined to comfort the sleep which is so long!

The Chinese people, as a whole, have seldom been called upon to bear a greater loss than when, on February 22, 1932, in an evil hour, Lieutenant Short fell a victim to the enemy's weapon in an air duel in defense of the innocent, harmless, peaceful civilians of the exceedingly densely populated city of Soochow, against which a formidable squadron of Japanese military aeroplanes was carrying on an unwarranted, furious, fierce bombardment without previous warning. Compared with Colonel Ward, who bit the dust while fighting the Chinese insurgents during the Taiping Rebellion in the defunct Chinese Empire some seventy years ago and who left a tomb in Sungkiang for occasional worship by Chinese, Lieutenant Short underwent martyrdom in a more glorious, sublime, sacred way. He has, by his own hands, erected a beautiful, everlasting monument in the heart of every Chinese; he has, by his own pen and tools, written and inscribed an unfading, indelible epitaph in the bosom of every Chinese. His gallant, golden-hearted deeds and his most generous, supreme sacrifice will never pass away from our memory; indeed, they can, by no means, be left in oblivion. Let us 400,000,000 Chinese rise one and all in a body to pay him a due homage and transmit and express to the members of his surviving family in their bereavement our heartfelt regrets and sincere condolence.

In conclusion, let me quote from Edmund Burke the following:—"Men are every now and then put, by the complexity of human affairs, into strange situations; but justice is the same, let the judge be in what situation he will." May Justice be vindicated eventually!

Another Tribrite

The Federation of Associations for National Salvation in Shanghai, has sent a letter of condolence to the parents of Lieut. Robert Short, care of the American Consulate General, Shanghai. The letter, among other things says. "Inasmuch as Lieutenant Short had laid down his youthful life for China—the Sister Republic of the United States of America—against great odds and at a critical juncture, when the Japanese fliers were recklessly bombing the peaceful homes of many helpless and innocent Chinese civilians in Soochow, you can rest assured that his name will be written indelibly in the hearts and minds of China's millions."

China's Bandits Are China's Unemployed

(Extracts from an Editorial in the Vancouver Sun February 6.)

If the people of the United States and Canada understood that the so-called "bandits" of China are but the accumulated unemployed of China, they would be more sympathetic to the cause of China. Those millions of unemployed "bandits" are as helpless to take care of themselves as are the daily increasing unemployed in cities of United States and Canada.

Here, organized society, through our government, takes care of the unemployed; because of disorganized government and lack of funds, China is helpless to do that same work.

No country in the world equals China in opportunity for reconstruction; in furnishing supplies for railroads and in the building of industries and cities in China, there is 10 years' profitable work for the people of this continent. Nothing is more certain than that the end of the present fighting will bring together the Great Powers in an effort to re-build and develop China's markets by reconstructing China, rather than following the old method of exploiting and tearing down China.

Sidelights on the Chinese-Japanese War

Cost of Feeding U. S. Forces in Shanghai Is Gold $50,000 for Three Weeks

A recent Washington dispatch contained the information that it costs the U. S. government Gold $60,000 to feed the army, navy and marine forces in Shanghai for three weeks. Rear Admiral Joseph J. Cheatham, paymaster general of the navy, took only 26 hours to communicate with Admiral Montgomery M. Taylor, commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet and buy food for 6,000 men.

Gold $25,000,000 of British War Cargo for Japan

A London message dated Feb. 15 printed in the *Chicago Tribune*, stated that cargo boats left Belfast, Ireland, bound for Korea the previous morning loaded with munitions, chemicals, and guns valued at Gold $25,000,000. The shipment was handled by a syndicate operating at Belfast as representatives of of a group of British arms and explosives manufacturers. The shipment was made up of whippet tanks, field guns, machine guns, rifles, ammunition, gases, explosives, and chemicals. The convoy, it was stated, would avoid the Suez Canal, going around the Cape. The ships will be met by Japanese warships at the entrance to the China Sea.

German Paper Says Czechs Sell Munitions for War on China

The free port of Hamburg, use of which was given to Czecho-Slovakia under the terms of the Versailles treaty, is being used by the Czechs to run contraband arms and ammunition to help Japan in the war on China, according to the *Hamburger Volkszeitung* of Feb. 8.

Camouflaged as tools and machinery, it was charged the Czech war materials are placed on ships sailing under sealed orders. Some cases, "damaged accidentally," showed that the shipments were made by the Bank of Czecho-Slovak Legions of Prague, the Hamburg paper said. This bank was founded by Russian refugees and is controlled by the Czech Skoda works, which, in turn, is controlled by the French arms and ammunition company, Schneider-Creuzot.

Four thousand cases of nitroglycerin were shipped the previous night, it was said. Labor unions and communists have ordered Hamburg stevedores to refuse to work when they suspect the cargo is composed of arms and ammunition.

Prominent British Banker Discusses Many Problems

J. F. Darling, a director of the Midland Bank, has published in brochure form a plan for an empire currency entitled "Monetary Leadership." The first part of the brochure contains two Addresses. One of these, on "Monetary Leadership," was delivered by the author at Belfast, in December 1931. The other, on "The Rehabilitation of Silver," was delivered at Ottawa in May, 1931. The second part is a reprint of a pamphlet issued on the eve of the Imperial Conference of 1930, under the title "The Rex: A New Money to Unify the Empire." Mr Darling expressed the hope that the question of an Empire currency to embrace both silver and gold might occupy a prominent place on the agenda of the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference, and for that reason the constructive proposals contained in said pamphlet were again submitted.

Mr. Darling says that in the awakening of Asia there looms ahead an event which some think may exceed even the great war in importance, and proceeds: "Through the association with India, the very existence of the British Empire is involved in the outcome of this development. The most far-reaching monetary problem that confronts the world to-day is whether Asia, in her awakening, is still to be driven to substitute gold for silver, not only as a monetary basis, but also for ornaments and as a store of value. As has been pointed out by the present Viceroy, since 1900 India alone has absorbed no less than £400 millions of gold and £350 millions of silver, but during the last seven years of this period—1922-29—the proportion has materially changed, the imports of gold having been £178 millions against £90 millions of silver. If silver as a monetary metal is to be abandoned, as seems likely unless early and decisive steps are taken to rehabilitate it, the capacity of Asia to absorb gold is not unlikely to upset still further the economic equilibrium of the world."

What Editor Thackrey Saw of Japanese Brutalities

The details of Japanese brutalities cabled to the American newspapers last month caused such a reaction of bad feeling against the Japanese in the United States that the Japanese Ambassador in Washington was impelled to report to Tokyo on the matter. As the result of an investigation ordered by the Japan Foreign Office, the Japanese Ambassador in China, Mr. Shigemitsu, reported to his government that it was true that there were bodies of several dead Chinese on the Kiangwan Race Course, but he said these were Chinese soldiers who had attempted to disguise themselves by wearing peasants' or women's clothing, and so on. Details of Mr. Shigemitsu's statement were contained in the *Japan Advertiser* of Feb. 22. Further details of this matter were contained in a front page editorial in the *Shanghai Evening Post* of March 8 written by the editor, T. O. Thackrey, who called the *Shanghai Times* to task for repeating a serious libel on him. In the course of his editorial Mr. Thackrey said:

"The *Shanghai Times*, however, in its reprinted version, has the following to say:

> The news story to which Mr. Debuchi referred apparently was one which appeared in the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* of last Monday (February 22). This article, signed with the initials of the editor of that newspaper, Mr. T. O. Thackrey, quoted Occidental eyewitnesses as saying that they had seen Japanese officers and men sabring and pistoling a considerable number of Chinese civilians within the Kiangwan Race Course. The pile of dead bodies at the Race Course, Mr. Thackrey's article continued, included those of women and children. This press account was cabled to America where it was denied by Ambassador Debuchi.

"The fact is, even this account is garbled in a vital respect, although in the main it represents exactly what I did see, in company with another foreigner, at the Kiangwan Race Track, on February 22.

"The error occurs in misquoting my account as saying 'Chinese civilians.' Since I had no means myself of stating positively that the men I did see sabred and shot in the back, were civilians in actuality, I wrote specifically that the men, I saw killed were dressed in civilian clothing; that I saw them sabred by officers; and that into one body, flung face down beside previously executed men, thirty pistol shots were fired by officers as the man clutched the grass. I added that in one pile of bodies at the Race Course entrance I saw women and children shot through the back, and throats slashed.

"This account is correct; I not only saw it myself, but my companion saw it, and the testimony of what occurred in full details has been sworn to before a notary public by myself, and is now on file with the American Consulate General."

Details of Chapei and Hongkew Regulations

From 8 a.m. on March 4, regulations which had been agreed upon by Police Commissioner Gerrard, and Captain Baron Samoshima, came into force for the various zones in the Hongkew and Chapei areas. A Japanese communique gives details of the regulations now in force.

In Zone No. 1, Hongkew, there is free access to all foreigners and Chinese.

In Zone No. 2, Chapei, there is no admittance. This regulation will be enforced until such time as all dangerous obstructions are discovered by the Japanese Naval Landing Force, which will assume the duties of police, until normal conditions are restored in the district.

Zone No. 3 is the area embraced by North Szechuen Road, Dixwell Road and Range Road. In this district foreigners may come and go during the hours of 4 a.m. and 10 p.m. All Chinese, who possess in person a pass issued by the Shanghai Municipal or by the Japanese Naval Guard, or who are accompanied by Japanese, are allowed in the area. Chinese employed by the Shanghai Municipal Council, or by the Public Utility Companies, and possessing an official certificate, are also permitted to enter this district. Others who may enter the area are ricsha men, and those driving various vehicles, providing that they possess in person a pass issued by the Shanghai Municipal Council, or an official certificate. The policing functions in Zone No. 3 are being carried out by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Zone No. 4 is that area of the extension not mentioned in Zone 3. Here the Japanese Naval Landing Force will maintain guard, and police the district, for the present.

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Men and Events

Mrs. Wilbur Burton, wife of a member of the staff of the *China Press*, arrived in Shanghai last week from the United States.

The current number of the *Bulletin* of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai contains the annual report of the board of directors of the Chamber.

Starting from March 12 the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council advanced the curfew hour from 10. p. m. to 11.30 p. m. Curfew terminates at 4. a.m.

George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kokak Co., committed suicide at his home in Rochester, N. Y. March 14 by shooting himself. He was 77 years of age. Ill health is stated to have been the motive.

Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, former director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is now residing at 738 Yu Yuen Road, is departing shortly for Amoy where he will remain for some time.

The death occurred in Shanghai March 11 of Armand du Pac de Marsoulies, prominent member of the French bar. The late Mr. Pac de Marsoulies had been a resident of Shanghai for 17 years, having originally come here from Saigon.

Large numbers of Japanese, particularly women and children, who had gone to Japan for safety during the duration of hostilities, have again returned to Shanghai, the Japanese steamers daily being crowded with returning refugees.

Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Kung gave a tea and reception on Wednesday afternoon, March 16 in honor of members of the League of Nations Commission which is now in Shanghai. The reception was held at Dr. and Mrs. Kung's home at 383 Route Sieyes.

Die Auslese is the name of a German monthly magazine published by Luken & Luken, Berlin, which reprints extracts from publications in all languages. The February issue reprints in translation part of an article from *Scribner's* "Whom Does the Five Year Plan Threaten?"

J. V. Murray, Far Eastern manager for the Texas Company, and family departed from Shanghai March 16 for New York via Europe on the Dollar liner *President Adams*. Mr. Murray will supervise the Far Eastern activities of the Texas Company from New York.

H. R. Ekins, manager of the Shanghai bureau of the *United Press* since December, 1930, has assumed charge of the Peiping bureau of *United Press*. Randall Gould, former manager of the Shanghai bureau, for the present will again conduct the bureau as acting manager.

Arthur R. Ringwalt, American Vice-Consul planned to sail this week for the United States on home leave, part of which he will spend at his home in Nebraska and the remainder in Washington, D. C. Mr. Ringwalt has been in Shanghai for three years and is now connected with the shipping department.

More than 400 persons, including local Chinese and foreign officials, consular and military officers, attended a tea and reception given on Tuesday, March 15 by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo in honor of the members of the League of Nations Commission. The reception was held at 1550 Bubbling Well Road.

Quo Tai-chi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, entertained the foreign press correspondents in Shanghai at a tiffin at the Union Club on Thursday, March 10. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Quo paraphrased from Macaulay the well-known lines about some future New Zealander viewing the ruins of St. Paul, appiying them to the ruins of Chapei.

Admiral Abo, former Minister of Navy of Japan, sailed for Japan on board a Japanese warship March 14, after having spent a week in visiting Japanese leaders here. A farewell dinner party was held the previous evening, when a group of high Japansse government officials, including General Shirakawa, General Uyeda, Mr. Shigemitsu, and Mr. Murai were present.

The Japanese Military Headquarters in Shanghai March 14 issued a communique saying that they had commenced gratuitous medical treatment among the Chinese masses in the area under their control. Provisional charity camps have been established in Liuho-chen, Lotien-chen and Chenchia-chen. The Japanese military forces also plan to commence traveling clinics.

The gap in English-lauguage daily journalism at Peiping—there having been no English-language daily paper in the former capital since the suppression of the *Leader* at the instance of the Japanese in January—has been filled by the establishing of the *Yenching Gazette*. The first issue appeared March 9. The new paper is sponsored by the School of Journalism of Yenching University.

Who's Who in China

Ling Shao-nan, consular official; born at Ningpo, Chekiang, 1888; received his early education at the International Institute, Shanghai; went to Japan for advanced education and was graduated from the Meiji University, Tokyo, with B. C. L. degree and the Hosei University with LL.B. degree; participated in the 1911 Revolution and was associated with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, then a major in the 2nd Division of the Shanghai Revolutionary Army; passed the Civil Service Examination for the Returned Students in the 4th Year of the Republic and was appointed to various offices in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; under the Nationalist Government he successfully held the posts of Superintendent of Customs and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Nanking, director of the Nanking Surtax Bureau, assistant director of the International Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and acting director of the same department; appointed Consul-General for Formosa in 1930, which position he still holds; address: Chinese Consulate-General, Taihoku, Formosa.

林紹楠字顏樹

Ling Shao-nan

林紹楠，字顏樹，甯波人，年四十四歲，幼肄業于上海尚賢堂，後留學日本，畢業于東京明治大學，得學士學位，再得法學士于法政大學，曾參加一九一一年之革命運動，任國民革命軍上海第二師陸軍少校，曾落選于留學生高等攷試後，歷任要職于國民政府之外交部，南京關監督及交涉使，南京附加稅局局長，國際司副司長，並代理該司司長，一九三〇之後被派任駐臺灣總領事，現任斯職。

Stewart Fuller, former American Consul-General at Tientsin, who is now connected with the State Department in Washington, will represent the United States at the League of Nations Advisory Committee meeting on April 17. After retiring from the American consulate at Tientsin several years ago Mr. Fuller joined the Columbia Phonograph Company, but later left that position to rejoin the State Department.

Li Ming-sin, representative of the various Heilungkiang commanders, arrived at Loyang March 11 and called on President Lin Sen. In an interview, Mr. Li said that there are no less than 30,000 troops in Heilungkiang but they are handicapped by the lack of military funds and ammunition. While circumstances caused the Heilungkiang units to cease fighting against the Japanese, they are not at all submissive, he said.

A. M. Ketenev, chairman of the United Russian Public organizations at Shanghai, in a recent letter to the Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Association deprecated reports circulated recently regarding the enlistment of Russian immigrants in Japanese military service during the recent Sino-Japanese conflict. The "White Russians," he said, were really Russo-German colonists who had fled more than a year ago from Manchuria and were then being transported via Marseilles and Bordeaux to Paraguay. Other reports linking Russian labor with Japanese military operations were also discountenanced.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

The public is hereby notified that in accordance with the Government's instructions the Polarisation system for the classifying of sugar will be enforced from the 1st April, 1932 and will take the place of the present classification as given in the Import Tariff. The rates will be revised as follows:

	Name of Article	*Unit*	*Duty*
360.	(No change)		G.U.
361.	Sugar (Sucrose), not including Cube, Loaf, and Candy Sugar:—		
	(a) Refined, with more than 2% of Invert Sugar	Picul	5.80
	(b) Others, including Raw:		
	(1) Not exceeding 86 degrees of polarization	„	3.80
	(2) Exceeding 86 degrees but not exceeding 87 degrees	„	3.90
	(3) Exceeding 87 degrees but not exceeding 88 degrees	„	4.00
	(4) Exceeding 88 degrees but not exceeding 89 degrees	„	4.10
	(5) Exceeding 89 degrees but not exceeding 90 degrees	„	4.20
	(6) Exceeding 90 degrees but not exceeding 91 degrees	„	4.30
	(7) Exceeding 91 degrees but not exceeding 92 degrees	„	4.40
	(8) Exceeding 92 degrees but not exceeding 93 degrees	„	4.50
	(9) Exceeding 93 degrees but not exceeding 94 degrees	„	4.60
	(10) Exceeding 94 degrees but not exceeding 95 degrees	„	4.70
	(11) Exceeding 95 degrees but not exceeding 96 degrees	„	4.90
	(12) Exceeding 96 degrees but not exceeding 97 degrees	„	5.10
	(13) Exceeding 97 degrees but not exceeding 98 degrees	„	5.30
	(14) Exceeding 98 degrees of polarization.	„	5.80
362.	(Deleted)		
363.	(Deleted)		
364.	Sugar, Cube and Loaf	„	12.00
365.	Sugar, Candy	„	9.00
366.	Sugar, n.o.p.f. (Such as Grape Sugar, Malt Sugar, Milk Sugar, Fruit Sugar, and Saccharine, etc.)	Value	50%

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

L. H. Lawford,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 14th March, 1932.

Do You Wake up UNREFRESHED?

It seems hardly any use going to bed at all, for what little rest it seems to bring. In fact, often you feel worse than the night before.

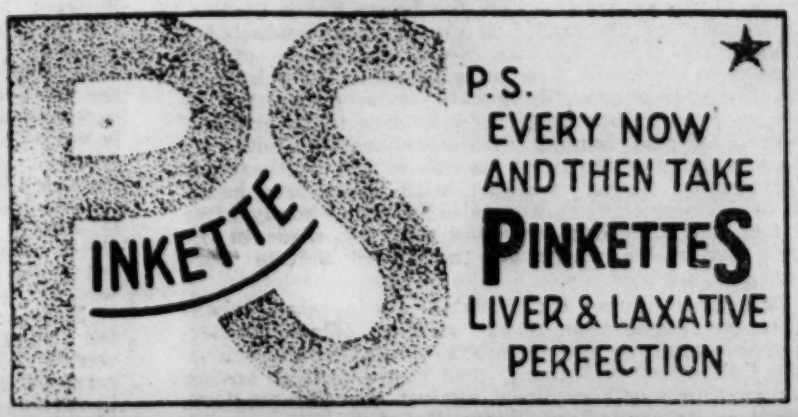
When sleep thus fails to bring recuperation the nerves are in need of nourishment. The blood has become impoverished and is failing to supply the elements the nerves need. A course of

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

will soon set matters right. The splendid blood-making properties of this old and proved tonic remedy enable the nerves to get the nourishment they require from the bloodstream.

For all that class of ailment caused by anaemia (impoverishment of the blood) such as sleeplessness, loss of vitality and vigour, premature age, pallor and emaciation, headaches, pains in back and loins, dyspepsia, poor assimilation of food, and other digestive troubles, rheumatism and sciatica, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are unrivalled. Nothing else has enjoyed the success of this remedy nor can be relied upon to so

RAPIDLY & PERMANENTLY ENRICH THE BLOOD.



IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA.

In re.

Estate of CHARLES A. STEWART Deceased

Cause No. Special Proceedings No. 129

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Charles A. Stewart, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1932, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China, March 1932.

George C. Friedgen,
c/o United Kingdom Tobacco Co.
212 Szechuen Road
Shanghai.

Alleged Plot to Overthrow Native City Government

Details of an alleged plot to overthrow the government of the City of Greater Shanghai were aired in the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court March 14. Eleven Chinese had been arrested in the Foreign Settlement several days previously at the request of the Chinese authorities for allegedly plotting to seize the Chinese city, the only part bordering the Foreign Settlement which has not been occupied by the Japanese since the outbreak of hostilities.

An official of the Public Safety Bureau applied to the Court for the prisoners' extradition to the Nantao authorities for trial, it being alleged by him that the documents seized in the prisoners' possession showed that the prisoners had organised an armed force known as the Southeastern Self-Protection Army for the purpose of overthrowing the City Government of Greater Shanghai and its Public Safety Bureau.

T. S. Lea, Assistant Municipal Advocate, who conducted the prosecution, told the Court that, at 4.30 p.m. last Saturday, officers from the Louza Police Station, at the request of the Public Safety Bureau, conducted a raid upon the Great Eastern Hotel where nine of the accused were arrested. The police seized in the prisoners' rooms many important documents, some purporting to be official papers appointing their holders to government positions. A seal bearing Chinese characters meaning "the commander of the third division of the Southeastern Self-Protection Army," together with many arm bands worn by Chinese soldiers were also found. Shortly after nine p.m. the same day, a second raid was made in the French Concession where two additional arrests were made.

Detectives having corroborated, the accused, whose occupations ranged from former military officer, teacher, to arsenal employee and workman, all denied the charge of the Public Safety Bureau when questioned, or having taken part in any conspiracy against the Chinese Government or its head, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

How the alleged plot came to light was unfolded before the Court by Kiang Sheng-tao, an official of the Public Safety Bureau. Mr. Kiang stated the accused started to conspire against the local Chinese administration about a month ago when one of their representatives approached him with the suggestion that officials of the Public Safety Bureau should join the self-protection army in order to relieve the people in distress. He stated that, unless the Chinese people overthrew the present city government and rose themselves in arms against the Japanese forces, who had invaded Chinese territory in Shanghai, the latter would come to Nantao and occupy it. The representative, witness stated, added that everything was ready for the overthrow of the City Government because, he told the witness, not only had the self-protection army succeeded in obtaining diplomatic recognition from the Shanghai Consular Body, but also three local Government leaders were also behind the movement, promising to render their assistance in connection with financial and diplomatic affairs.

At a later sitting of the Court an order was made to have the accused extradited, that is, handed over by the Foreign Municipal authorities to the authorities of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Shanghai Radio and Cable Services Crippled by War

Owing to the disruption of both cable and wireless communication between Shanghai and the rest of the world as a result of the clashes between the Chinese and Japanese forces in the Shanghai area it required 22 hours to transmit the draft of the League resolution from Geneva to Nanking and as a consequence the Chinese government was unable to instruct its delegate Dr. W. W. Yen to attach his signature to the document before the closing of the meeting of the Assembly. The National Government on the night of March 13 wired to Dr. Yen instructing him to agree to the resolution and at the same time to explain the reason for the delay.

According to L. T. Zee, traffic manager for the Chinese government R. C. A. the various wireless stations here will require a considerable time to make the necessary repairs to enable the resumption of full wireless service between Shanghai and the rest of the world. The chief trouble has been due to the destruction of the large branch power house by Japanese artillery fire during the fighting in Chapei in addition to which the power lines and also the communication lines between the Chenju station and Shanghai had been cut. During the course of the conflict the Chinese Government Radio Administration installed three wireless auxiliary sets within the International Settlement and two more are being installed, but these sets are not sufficiently strong to maintain a complete 24-hour service between Shanghai and San Francisco. The Chinese staff, numbering about thirty, also are reluctant to resume their duties at Chenju owing to the fact that Japanese soldiers entirely surround the district. Repairs to the cables of the various cable companies which were cut at Woosung are now being made. In the meantime messages aroad are subject to a delay of several hours.

More Correspondents Arrive for Sino-Japanese "War"

More correspondents continue to arrive in Shanghai to swell the ranks of news writers now engaged in covering Japan's "undeclared" war on China. The latest arrivals are Kurt Offenburg, who represents the *Frankfurter Zeiting*, leading German newspaper; A. Zimmerman, correspondent from the Netherlands East Indies who represents *D'Orient* and other papers both in the East Indies and in Holland; and I. E. Chernoff, who represents the *Soviet Tass News Agency*. After spending some time in Shanghai Mr. Chernoff will proceed to Nanking where he will be the permanent *Tass* correspondent in the Chinese capital city: in the meantime he will assist V. Rover, correspondent for the Russian news service in Shanghai, the local address being 373 Ave. du Roi Albert. Messrs. Offenburg and Zimmerman reside at the Cathay Hotel. Other arrivals here are Howard Browning, Jr., correspondent for the Pittsburgh *Sun-Telegraph*; Mrs. M. B. Williams, who will join the Hearst delegation already here and A. W. P. Mason, special writer for the *United Press*. This raises the list of correspondents covering Japan's "undeclared" war on China to well above fifty. A complete list of special correspondents and local news-writers representing papers in various parts of the world appeared in *The Review* no March 5.

What Are The Facts About Japanese War Losses at Shanghai?

The Japanese War Department on March 16 announced Japan's total casualties in the fighting both in Manchuria and at Shanghai, the figures being Manchuria, 378 killed and 821 wounded, total 1,199; Shanghai 245 killed and 1,595 wounded, total 1,840. Grand total for both Manchuria and Shanghai was stated as 623 killed and 2,416 wounded making a total for military casualties of 3,039. Naval casualties at Shanghai were given as 132 killed and 678 wounded or a total of 810, the total for both navy and army in Manchuria and Shanghai being 3,840.

However, the semi-official Japanese *Press Union* service in Shanghai, also on March 16 told of the cremation of the bodies of soldiers who were killed in the Shanghai campaign, the figures being 168 killed from the Kanazawa Division and 154 from the Mixed Brigade, the total killed being given as 322. In other words the Japanese Army officials in Shanghai claimed that 322 bodies had been cremated here, while the War Department at Tokyo announced that only 245 had been killed, the Tokyo figures being 77 below the Shanghai figures. This wide discrepancy in officially announced figures of casualties has largely been responsible for Chinese charges that Japanese losses were much larger both in Manchuria and at Shanghai than has been officially admitted by the military authorities.

Peace Parleys

Lord Lytton, the head of the League Enquiry Commission, at a tiffin given by the Association of Chinese Universities and Colleges March 16 said that it is not possible for any nation to cultivate hatred and hostility towards other countries and then expect the League to step in and save them from the consequences of that attitude. Dr. Pelt, assistant secretary, said that so far neither the Chinese nor Japanese had invited the Commission to take part in any peace conference.

The *China Press* is authority for a statement that a private conference, at which Quo Tai-chi, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; M. Shigemitsu, Japanese minister to China; Nelson T. Johnson, United State minister to China; Sir Miles Lampson, British minister to China; M. Wilden, French minister to China; Count Ciano di Cortellazza, Italian charge d'affaires, and others were present, was held the beginning of the week. No decision was arrived at other than that both sides agreed to refrain from hostilities; all other matters were left for future consideration.

Japanese Issue Huge War Loan—Premier Also Home Minister

The Japanese Government during the week issued a loan of Yen 87,500,000 repayable in 50 years, to cover cost of recent military operations.—Mr. Nakahashi, Home Minister having resigned, Premier Inukai also took over the Home portfolio March 16.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Steady — Business Done 1,500,000 Shares — March 16, 1932

1931-1932 High	1931-1932 Low	Div $ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. Mar. 14	Tues. Mar. 15
23½	3⅛	—	Adams Express	4⅝	4⅝
182¾	62¼	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	78⅝	78½
42¾	10⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	10½	10½
129¾	54⅛	*4.00	American Can	67⅛	67⅛
51¾	6	—	American & Foreign Power	6	5⅞
31½	3¼	—	American & For. Power W.	3¼	3⅛
58½	12¾	.50	American Smelting	14⅝	14½
201¾	107¾	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	124½	124
132¾	64	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	82¾	84⅛
80¾	23⅛	3.00	American Waterworks	30⅛	29¼
43¼	8⅞	—	Anaconda Copper	9¾	9½
295½	84½	4.00	Auburn Automobiles	93	94
87⅞	12¾	—	Baltimore & Ohio	14⅞	15
70⅜	16¼	—	Bethlehem Steel	20½	20⅛
76⅛	34⅜	*3.00	Borden Company	39½	39
30¾	9	1.00	Borg Warner	11	10⅝
45¾	10¾	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	15¾	17⅛
131⅛	26⅝	—	Case J. I.	35½	35⅝
54⅛	13½	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	15	13¼
25⅜	10⅝	1.00	Chrysler	11½	11⅛
20¾	5	.30	Cities Service, Co.	6⅛	6
45⅝	11⅝	150	Columbia Gas & Electric	14⅛	14¼
12	3	.30	Commonwealth & Southern	4⅛	4
2¾	⅝	—	" warr.	9/16	½
109⅝	54¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	63⅝	64
12	5⅜	—	Continental Oil	6½	Mutl.
86⅝	36¼	*3.00	Corn Products	45	44⅞
5⅞	1	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	1⅝	1⅝
78¾	42¾	4.00	Drug Incorporated	52½	52⅝
107	46¾	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	53⅜	52½
185¾	73	5.00	Eastman Kodak	74¾	75⅝
61	7⅞	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	7⅞	8
38⅜	2½	—	Fox Film "A"	3½	3¼
54¾	17⅞	1.00	General Electric	20½	20⅜
56	28¼	3.00	General Foods	38⅜	38⅛
48	19½	2.00	General Motors	20⅛	20⅛
84⅛	20⅛	5.00	General Railway Signal	24	23¾
38¾	9¼	—	Gillette	20⅝	19⅞
42½	14½	1 60	Gold Dust	18	17⅞
20⅞	3⅜	—	Goodrich Rubber	4¼	4¼
52¾	12⅞	1.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	16¼	17
22⅝	5¼	.50	Granby	6	6½
62½	14¾	3.00	International Cement	15	14⅝
4	½	—	International Combu. Eng.	1¼	1
60½	22	1.50	International Harvester	23	23
20⅛	7	—	International Nickel	8	8⅛
38¾	7	—	International Tel. & Tel.	8⅞	9¼
80¾	15⅝	—	Johns Manville	18¼	18
31½	9¼	—	Kennecott	9¼	9⅛
27¾	2⅛	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	2⅛	2⅛
91¾	40	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	57	57½
63½	23¼	8.00	Loew's: Inc	29½	28⅞
21⅞	10	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	15¼	15⅝
19	1½	—	Ludlum Steel	4	4¼
29¼	6⅝	—	Montgomery Ward	9½	9⅝
40⅞	15	2.00	Nash Motors	15¼	15⅜
108½	34½	3.00	National City Bk. bid price	49¾	50
14⅝	4¼	—	Nevada Consolidated Co.	4⅜	4¼
132¼	24⅞	—	New York Central	28⅜	28¼
90¼	26	10%S	North American Aviation	36¼	35⅝
54⅞	29⅝	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	34⅝	34½
11⅞	3½	—	Packard Motors	3⅞	3¾
50¼	5½	—	Paramount—Publix Corp	9	8⅞
64	16¼	2 00	Pennsylvania Railroad	18	17¾
8½	1¾	40	Pennroad Corporation	2¾	2¾
16⅝	3⅞	—	Phillips Petroleum	5¾	5¾
96	44⅝	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	56½	56¼
27½	5⅛	—	Radio Corporation	7¼	7½
24⅛	2¾	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	4¼	4
54½	32⅝	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	37⅝	38¾
63¼	28	2.50	Sears Roebuck	32½	32½
10¼	2½	—	Shell Union	3⅝	3⅝
23⅜	6⅞	—	Simmons Company	9⅛	Mutl.
26½	8⅜	1.00	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	9⅞	9⅞
54½	28⅜	2.00	Southern California Edison	31⅞	31½
88¾	25⅛	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	30¼	30
53½	25¾	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	29¼	29½
26¼	9⅞	1.00	Texas Corporation	11¾	11⅞
55¾	19½	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	23¼	22⅝
18	2	—	Trans America	4½	4⅝
72	27⅛	2.00	Union Carbide & Carbon	33	32½
205⅛	65	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	77⅝	78
38⅞	9¾	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	13¾	13½
31¼	7½	40	United Corporation	8⅝	8⅝
37½	15⅜	1.20	United Gas Improvement	20⅛	20⅛
20⅝	3½	—	U.S. Rubber	4⅝	4¾
152⅜	35½	2.00	U.S. Steel	44⅝	44¼
76¾	11	—	Vanadium	15⅜	15¾
20⅜	2⅛	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	2½	2½
107¾	19⅞	2.50	Westinghouse E. & M.	28¾	28⅛
72⅝	35	2.40	Woolworth	42⅝	42⅞
*plus extras			Call Money	2½%	2½%

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The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

March 10, 1932,

SECURITY	RATE	DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock		54¼	—
Argentine Government	6 %	May 1, 1960	68	9.20
U. S. of Brazil	6½%	Oct. 15, 1957	24½	—
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 %	Oct. 1, 1960	89½	5.68
Chile Government	6 %	Sep. 1, 1961	14	—
Republic of Finland	6½%	Sep. 1, 1956	59	—
Finnish Gtd. Municipalities "A"	6½%	Oct. 1, 1954	54½	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 %	Apr. 15, 1938	41¼	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 %	Oct. 15, 1960	38	—
German General Electric (A.E.G.)	6 %	May 1, 1948	44	—
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 %	Aug. 1, 1948	25¼	—
Kingdom of Italy	7 %	Dec. 1, 1951	90	8.01
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 %	July 1, 1954	11	—
City of Milan	6½%	Apr. 1, 1952	67⅞	10.31
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½%	Sep. 1, 1959	12¼	—
Republic of Peru	6 %	Oct. 1, 1961	6¼	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 %	Apr. 1, 1955	37⅜	—
State of Sao Paulo (Brazil)	7 %	Oct. 1, 1940	62¼	—
Saxon Public Works	6½%	May 1, 1951	19¾	—
American I.G. Chemical Corporation	5½%	May 1, 1949	80	7.62
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific	5 %	Jan. 1, 2000	9⅞	—
Chile Copper Co.	5 %	Jan. 1, 1947	59	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	5 %	May 1, 1957	81½	6.51
International Match Corporation	5 %	Jan. 15, 1941	57	—
The Mead Corp. w.w.	6 %	May 1, 1945	52	—
National Steel Corp.	5 %	Apr. 1, 1956	80	6.68
Japanese Government	6½%	Feb. 1, 1954	70⅛	9.86
Japanese Government	5½%	May 1, 1965	61¼	9.32

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 %	1925	58½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 %	1913/60	58	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 %	1913/60	56	—
Chinese Government (Crisp Loan)	5 %	1912	39	—
Shanghai-Nanking Railway	5 %	1904/08	37½	—
Shanghai - Hangchow-Ningpo Railway	5 %	1908/38	65½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 %	1911/1951	18	—
Tientsin-Pukow Railway	5 %	1908/09	12	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct are not guaranteed.

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Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 9th March, 1932.

Since our last issue we have to record the welcome cessation of hostilities in the immediate vicinity of Shanghai. Unfortunately however, we cannot report any improvement in the actions of the Native Banks with regard to Bank Orders, which is strangling all attempts at trade revival, our market has declined this week. The London/New York Cross rate has shown sharp recovery from 3.48⅝. The Yen Cross rate has declined from 33.12 to 31.12.

Silver:—On the 3rd inst. the market opened at 19½d. for spot and 19 1/16d. forward, and U.S. $0.30⅛, and closed today at 18½d, 18 1/16d, and U.S.$0 30¼. China has sold: the Continent a small buyer; America has sold: markets abroad very quiet and featureless.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London on the 3rd inst. was 1/11d, subsequently lowered to 1/10 29/32d: lowered next day to 1/10 29/32d: and today set at 1/19 29/32d, but subsequently reduced to 1/9 29/32d.

The market opened on the 3rd inst. at 1/11 1/16d, U.S.$33⅛ and Yen 98, but promptly showed signs of weakening, and by noon the best available was 1/10 29/32d, U.S. $32⅝ and Yen 100. The afternoon saw a recovery, and closing rates became 1/10 15/16d, U.S. $33⅛ and Yen 99. The Gold Bar market did not open

Our Stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—
Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 63,605,000 an increase of Tls. 322,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 196,090,000 an increase of $ 1,530,000
Estimated value Tls. 207,780,000 as against Tls. 207,870,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Feb.	Thursday Mar. 3	Friday Mar. 4	Saturday Mar. 5	Monday Mar. 7	Tuesday Mar. 8	Wed. Mar. 9
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/Ton London	1/10.810	1/11 1/10 31/32	1/10 31/32	1/ 0 1/32	1/10 1/32	1/10 1/32	1/9 1/32 1/9 1/4
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/11 1/10¾	1/10 1/32	1/10 1/32	1/10 1/32	1/10 1/32	1/9 29/32 1/10 1/4
4 m.s ,,	—	1/11 1/32 1/10 13/32	1/10 5/16	1/10 5/16	1/10 5/16	1/10 5/16	1/9 5/16 1/9 3/8
T/T on India	125,478	126 125 3/4	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	118 3/4 117
T/T on France	833,674	847 838	831	835	837	843	846 837
T/T on N.Y.	32,728	33 1/4 32 3/4	32 5/8	32 3/4	32 7/8	33	33 32 3/4
T/Ton Demand		33 1/4 32 3/4	32 5/8	32 3/4	32 7/8	33	33 32 3/4
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		140 138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2	139	139 1/2
T/Ton H'kong	76.332	75 1/4 75 1/4	75 3/8	75 3/8	75 1/4	75 1/2	137 3/4
T/T on Japan	105 587	99 nom.	99 nom.	99 nom.	99 nom.	95 nom.	75 1/4 75 1/4
T/T. on Batavia	81.250	100	81 1/4	81 1/2	82	82 1/2	94 nom.
T/T on Straits	122 457	82 1/4 81 3/4	123 3/4	123 3/4	123 3/4	123 3/4	94
Bk's buying rates		121 122 1/2					82 1/2 81 1/2
4 m/s B/L. Cred. &D/A	2/o 068						129 1/2 131
4m/s B/L D/P	882.435						
6m/s ,, B/L Cred&D/A	—						
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P							
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	34 565						
4m/s ,, Docs	—						

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling,	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 7	Mar. 8	Mar. 9
Bullion,						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	19½	19 3/8	19¼	19 1/16	19 1/16	18 15/16
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$ 30½ Tls.	G.$ 30¼ Tls.	G.$ 30¼ Tls.	G.$ 30¼ Tls.	G.$ 30¼ Tls.	G.$ 31¼ Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch) ....Nominal	Tls.	648.00 Tls.	634 Tls.	632.00 Tls.	630.00 Tls.	647 Tls.
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	112.40 Tls.	112.38 Tls.	112.80 Tls.	112.40 Tls.	112.60 Tls.	112.90 Tls.
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72.81¼ 4%	72.9 4%	72.9 4%	72 2 4%	72 1¼ 4%	72 2¼ 4%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 94.52
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 370½
London open o/ Market rate of Dis.	3m/32 5/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 5/16
,, ,,	4 ,, 2 5/8%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/1 3/4
,, ,,	6 ,, 2 5/8%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/8

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, Jan. 12.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	1,092
Apples, Fresh	,,	261
Flour, Wheat	,,	110
Fodder	,,	18
Ink, Printing	,,	299
Wood Pulp, Chemical	,,	334
Motor-cars, Chassis of	Pcs.	10
,, Used	,,	1
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: For Motor-cars & Trucks	,,	6

BRADFYNE, January 13.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.	6,325	Pls. 22,777

NICOLIN MAERSK, Jan. 13.

(Agents: Melchers & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Tls.	756
Steel Laths	,,	299
Cement	,,	360
Glucose	,,	84
Gum Resin	,,	1,474
Newspapers, Old	,,	900
Paper, Blotting	,,	20
,, Bond	,,	37
,, Chipboard	,,	1,508
,, Document	,,	46
,, Duplex Board	,,	1,201
,, Ledger	,,	68
,, Manila Board	,,	595
,, Printing	,,	4,569
Ink, Printing	,,	193
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,895
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,279
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	Galls.	50,500
,, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	49,497
,, Transformer	,,	5,500
Motor Passener Cars	Pcs.	1
Motor-cars, Parts of	G. Units	2,542

NEW WESTMINSTER CITY Januyry 13.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:			
American	Bls.	6,373	Pls. 23,547

SILVERSANDAL, January 14.

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.	8,018	Pls. 28,950
Copper Ingots	,,		1,079
Gum Resin	,,		957
Milk, Condensed	,,		540
Petrolatum	,,		422
Tobacco, Leaf	,,		12,239
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.		185
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	Galls.		50,500
,, ,, ,, bulk	,,		52,400
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,		5,428
Infants' Foods	G. Units		456
Machinery	,,		1,328

SINNINGTON COURT, Jan. 14.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	14,716
Wheat	,,	148,848

TAIPINGYANG, January 15.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

Form U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings:		
White, Corded	Pcs.	720
Motor-cars	,,	25
Bacon	Pls.	3

CHICHIBU MARU, Jan. 15.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Brassware	Pls.	2
Feathers, Goose	,,	3
,, Duck	,,	23
Hair, Human	,,	142
Oil, Wood	,,	153
Hats, Buntal Fibre	Pcs.	900
,, Rush	,,	18,000

HOKUROKU MARU, Jan. 15.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Tobacco, Leaf	Pls.	2,856

IOWA, January 15.

(Agents: States S.S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	1,838
Timber, Softwood:		
Logs	Sup ft.	756,172
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	1,014,223
Merchantable	,,	34,178

CHEONGSHING, January 16.

(Agents: Fardine, Matheson & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Old	Pls.	75

PHEMIUS, January 16.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls	7,601	Pls. 26,211
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:			
Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.		375
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:			
Pipe Fittings	,,		14
Sheets, Plain	,,		120
Tobacco, Leaf	,,		11,857
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.		39,578
Transformer	,,		1,101
Unclassed	,,		2,374

IKOMA MARU, January 18.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:			
American	Bls.	150	Pls. 585

OREGON, January 18.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Fruits Table and Pie	Pls.	22
Flour, Wheat	,,	51,458
Paper, Bond	,,	358
,, Printing	,,	5,697
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	Sup ft.	2,278,497
Clear	,,	105,868
Logs	,,	65,841

PRESIDENT MONROE, Jan. 18.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

Form U. S. of America.

Cotton Waterproof Cloth, Rubbered	Yds.	126
Cotton Thread, other kinds	Pls.	9
,, Raw	Bls. 701 ,,	1,304
Aluminium Ingots	,,	33
,, Sheets	,,	368
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	375
Canned Asparagus	,,	22
Leather, Patent, Coloured	,,	12
Milk, Evaporated	,,	38
Oranges, Fresh	,,	250
Paints	,,	23
Pitch	,,	467
Chocolate	Lb.	351
Rubber, Packing	,,	535
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	1
Bedsteads	,,	8
Motor-cars	,,	8
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	30
Shoes	Pairs	216
Lemons, Fresh	Mille	8
Enamels	Galls.	36
Oil, Linseed	,,	359
Paints	,,	184
Infants' Foods	G. Units	1,542
Machinery	,,	36,275
Motor Cars, and Trucks, Parts of	,,	2,970
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk Tls	1,252,847

FERNDALE, January 18.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls	25,339	Pls 61,271

LEEDS CITY, January 19.

(Agents: States S.S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls	10,000	Pls 36,326
Carbon Black	,,		70

PRESIDENT MONROE, Jan. 19.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Hats, Hemp	Pcs.	9,000

COURAGEOUS, January 19.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:			
Wire Shorts	Pls.		545
Indigo Paste, Artificial:			
20 per cent. stength	,,		283
Tobacco, Leaf	,,		6,696
Turpentine, Mineral	Galls.		8,831
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs.	851	G. Units 36,265
Oil, Coconut	Pls.		842

SZECHUEN, January 21.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

From U. S. of America.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	515

HIYE MARU, January 21.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Feathers, Duck	Pls.	15
,, Goose	,,	9

SEATTLE, January 21.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America

Wood Pulp, Chemical	Pls.	232
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	Sup ft	1,092,449
Logs	,,	73,486

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Jan. 22.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.	1	Pls. 54

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Jan. 22.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:			
White, Shanghai	Bls.	120	Pls. 118.17
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:			
Shanghai	Bls	20	Pls. 19.33
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,		26,03
,, Piece Goods	,,		2.75
Brassware	,,		17
Bristles, Assorted	,,		20
Chinaware, Fine	,,		74
Feathers, Duck	,,		53
,, Goose	,,		104
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,		5
Oil, Tea	,,		155
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	Pcs.		1 000
,, Weasel,	,,		13,500
Hats, Rush	,,		30,000

HANOVER, January 22.

Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.	3,000	Pls. 11,167
Wax, Paraffin	,,		331
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	Galls.		598,450
,, Lubricating, Mineral	,,		9 423
Gasolene, Mineral, in Case	,,		25,450

TAIYANG, January 23.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black:			
Other kinds, Shanghai	Pls.		1
,, ,, others Ports	,,		13
Tea, Green:			
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,		277
Tea, Leaf, Unfired:			
Hankow, etc.	,,		972
Antimony Regulus	,,		420
Brassware	,,		40
Bristles,	,,		180
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,		269
Hats, Hemp	Pcs.		25,200
,, Rush	,,		18,000
Mats, ,,	,,		15,615

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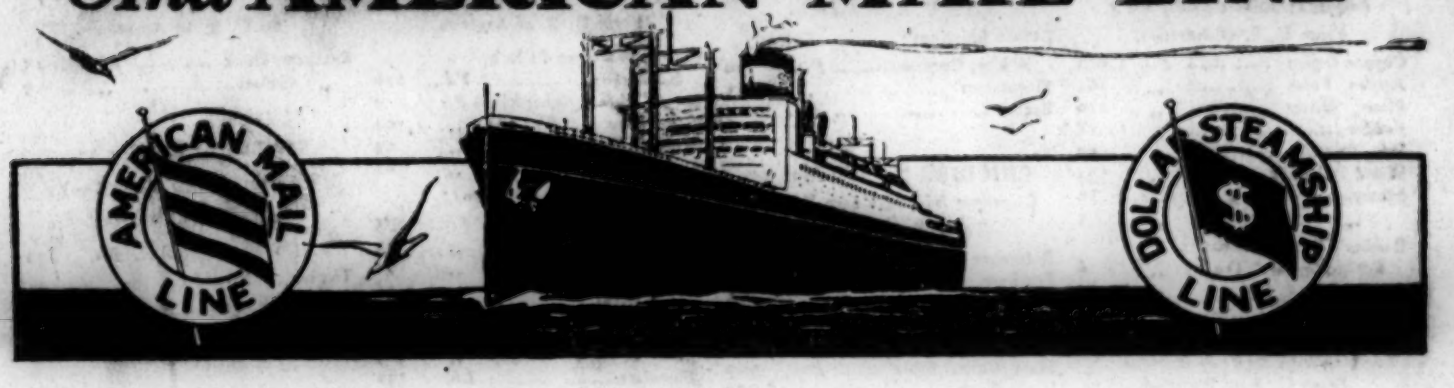
And AMERICAN MAIL LINE



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